REPORT

ON

EDUCATION

IN THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES,

FOR

THE YEAR 1893-94.

NAGPUR:

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Extract from the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in the General Department,—dated Pachmarhi, the 23rd October 1894.

READ—

The Report on Education in the Central Provinces, for the year 1893-94, submitted with the Inspector-General's letter No. D-3233, dated the 19th July 1894

READ ALSO—

The Circle and District Reports.

RESOLUTION.

The summary, with which the Inspector-General opens his Report, is a striking record of educational progress. In two years 470 new schools have been established, and 35,675 new pupils have been brought on the rolls. This is the immediate result of the additional grant from the Provincial revenues of Rs. 50,000 per annum, which Sir A. MacDonnell gave to the Department for the extension of elementary education. Broadly speaking, every rupee of this grant has brought a new learner to the schools. The result is admirable, and the Inspector-General has earned the thanks, as well as the congratulations, of the Chief Commissioner for the care and judgment with which his measures have been taken for the effective utilization of the moneys placed at his disposal for this important purpose. The Report is full of evidence of the practical thought which has been brought to bear on the improvement and development of the methods of education in the Province. An establishment of Inspectors has been entertained to ensure the thorough and systematic inspection of all schools, and particularly of those which have been newly opened. The curriculum in rural schools has been wisely simplified, and the hours of study shortened, to adapt them to children who, often helping in the fields or living at a distance, would not otherwise attend. The Hindi Readers were pedantic; they are being revised to bring them into better accord with the common language of the people. In the higher classes a very much improved collection of lesson-books has already been substituted. The supervision in the rural schools of the Local Boards and Tahsildars has been more closely defined and promoted, and, with the consent of each municipality concerned, a system has been introduced in the Anglo-Vernacular Municipal schools, by which the schoolmasters will have wider openings for advancement, and the municipalities will, in consequence, secure the service of a better class of teachers. The provision of boarding houses for High and Middle schools has made steady progress. With these there is a long list of minor reforms. There have been failures. The scheme of classes for training teachers in Middle Vernacular schools was pushed forward too rapidly and must be narrowed. Even among the High Schools, there are some the management of which has not given satisfaction, but, on the whole, there is no Department of the Administration in the Province which, during the last year, has made such signal progress, and it is a high gratification to the Chief Commissioner to record his sense of the eminent service rendered by Mr. Thompson and the officers of the educational staff.

2. The additional grant for the extension of primary education referred to above has, the Chief Commissioner gathers, been entirely spent in the establishment of schools on the combined system, which plan has also been adopted in many places in substitution of the result-aided system. The change is, no doubt, desirable, and the Chief Commissioner accepts the conclusion established by a consensus of educational opinion that the combined system is ordinarily the most profitable manner of employing public funds. At the same time the Chief Commissioner has some reason to doubt whether the combined system is altogether suited to certain areas and classes. It is in theory a grant-in-aid system, that is, it postulates a private origin for the schools affected. In practice the schools established under it appear to be in reality departmental schools differing only from those recognised as such, in that they impose certain obligations on the people among whom they are started. No objection can be taken to this wherever enterprise, private liberality and desire for education are in some degree forthcoming. But this is not the case everywhere. In paragraph 11 of the Report the Inspector-General remarks that Municipal Committees might do better by themselves establishing good primary schools than by subsidising inefficient venture schools. It is, the Chief Commissioner thinks, for consideration whether in the more backward tracts it would not be better to follow a similar course and make the new schools definitely departmental schools, making no demands whatever in the first instance on the low castes and aboriginal tribes, who in practice are served by these schools.

3. Even after the extension of primary education already noticed, the percentage of children of school-going age to those under instruction is only 7·7. This, however, represents a considerable advance on the previous year, when it stood at 7 only, and being calculated for both sexes requires to be almost doubled for boys alone. There is an increase of schools in all districts, except Nagpur, Chhindwara and Betul, in the latter two of which there is practically no extension of education. Nimar alone shows a decrease in the number of pupils, but this is explained by the Inspector-General to be nominal, and the district still holds the first place in regard to the diffusion of public instruction. In this connection the Chief Commissioner would like the Inspector-General to consult the Deputy Commissioner of Hoshangabad in regard to the very low proportion of boys at school in that district. In Nimar the percentage is 15·7; in Narsinghpur it is 12·73; in the intermediate district of Hoshangabad it is only 8·7. The progress in Chhattisgarh is very remarkable and satisfactory. During the year the Chief Commissioner had under his consideration certain proposals submitted by Mr. Monro, the late Inspector-General, and revised by Mr. Thompson, for popularising primary education. The result of these is detailed in paragraph 60 of the Report. A much simpler form of curriculum has been sanctioned for rural schools. The hours of attendance have been reduced and may, for the children of agriculturists, be further shortened at the discretion of school committees. The vernacular text-books are being revised, and in this connection a useful reform is to be introduced at the instance of Mr. Fuller, Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, namely, the substitution in the Readers of a terminology in common use for unfamiliar pedantries drawn mainly from Sanskrit. It is curious and interesting that, while the number of Mahomedan pupils has increased, there has been a decline in Urdu Readers, an indication, as the Inspector-General remarks, that the Mahomedans are learning to appreciate the vernaculars of the people among whom they dwell.

4. A consideration which naturally largely affects the popularity of education is the question of fees. It is therefore gratifying to find so considerable an increase of income from this source accompanying the extension of education. The total receipts from fees rose from Rs. 1,03,351 in 1892-93 to Rs. 1,22,082 in the year under report, an increase of 18 per cent. This is shared by all classes of institutions and is most marked in aided colleges, where the fees have nearly doubled—a very satisfactory result. In Government secondary schools fee receipts show a decrease from Rs. 15,353 to Rs. 12,580, but this is due to the transfer of three to municipal management. The fee income amounts to 7·4 per cent. of the total expenditure on education, which stands at Rs. 9,08,978 against Rs. 8,67,439 in the previous year. The total increase of expenditure thus amounts to Rs. 41,539. Of this, Rs. 30,725 is shown as falling on Provincial revenues, but the Inspector-General explains that this must be reduced by Rs. 10,000, representing a special grant-in-aid to salary-result schools in the Raipur District, which by mistake last year was shown as a grant from Local Funds. The Chief Commissioner is taking steps to abolish this special grant to a single district, made some years ago avowedly as a temporary measure, and has ordered its reduction to Rs. 5,000 in the current year. This same explanation accounts for the apparent decrease in the income from Local Funds from Rs. 2,10,780 to Rs. 1,98,617. It is satisfactory to find that the income from "All other sources," which for the most part represents private liberality, shows a continued increase from Rs. 1,43,713 to Rs. 1,47,318. The expenditure on Colleges, as in the previous year, was 7 per cent. of the total direct cost of education. This was the sum necessary, assisted by private endowments, to educate 336 students. It is very natural that the fathers of intelligent and industrious young men should look eagerly to Government for help, and it is right and proper that the State should contribute to the finished education it requires from its highest employés; but in considering the question of the extent to which State aid should be given, it cannot be wholly left out of sight that the money allotted to prepare 336 students for a degree would have given the education needed for the ordinary business of life to 11,252 lads of the same classes of the people.

The Inspector-General has noticed the small increase in the municipal expenditure on education. The Chief Commissioner is aware that, in all the larger municipalities, the Committees have to meet heavy demands for the payment of the schemes of water-supply which were a first necessity of municipal government, and he recognizes that, without an increased taxation, which he altogether deprecates, they have not the means of adding materially to their assignments for education. He does not doubt that, as their funds improve, the claims of their schools will be admitted. Meanwhile, it is a pleasure to him to notice the handsome subscriptions of private gentlemen, such as those, for example, which have placed on so excellent a footing the Morris College and the High School of Hoshangabad. The generous public spirit, which has already done so much in the past, deserves and receives the Chief Commissioner's warm and hearty recognition.

5. The results of examinations shown in paragraph 16 of the Report indicate very varying degrees of success. In the University examinations the Provinces are shown to have done very well. Four Central Provinces students took the M. A. degree from the Presidency College, Calcutta, while the number of B. A. passes rose from 17 in the previous year to 36 (four with honours) in the year under report, and of F. A. passes from 46 to 68. In matriculation,

on the other hand, occurred an extraordinary want of success, for, while 349 candidates went up against 339 in the previous year, the number of passes fell from 227 to 117. This failure occurred from all High Schools, and alike at the Calcutta and Allahabad examinations, and the Inspector-General holds it to be due to the raising of the standard by the Universities. As he remarks, it seems reasonable that some notice of this, if it actually occurred, should have been given, and he should place himself in communication with the governing bodies of the Universities on the subject. This is a matter of much importance, for, as the Inspector-General truly says, if this year's standard is permanently maintained, it will be necessary to raise the standard for the Middle School examination; otherwise our High Schools will be crowded with students foredoomed to failure. Both candidates and passes at the Middle School examination have largely increased, the latter having risen from 480 to 690, and the partial closing of the door of exit is calculated to overcrowd the High schools. At the Lower Primary examination passes have increased from 9,852 to 11,023, but at the Upper Primary they fell from 7,235 to 7,099. The Report does not suggest any reason. In the School of Art examination there is a satisfactory increase in the number of passes from 73 to 140.

6. The normal increase of educational work had for some time called for an increase in the strength of the inspecting agency, but this was ultimately rendered imperative by the great extension given to primary education. Under the sanction of the Secretary of State four Joint Deputy Inspectors and four Sub-Inspectors were added to the inspecting staff. Both these classes of officers are new. Joint Deputy Inspectors hold independent charge of sub-divisions, while Sub-Inspectors act as assistants to Deputy Inspectors (the District Officers of the Education Department). The result was a considerable increase in the amount of inspection work done, the number of inspections having risen from 4,621 to 5,643. The quality of the work done is commended in paragraph 19 of the Report, but it appears that some of the newly appointed officers erred through excess of zeal, and sacrificed thoroughness and care to the attempt to secure a large outturn. This tendency the Inspector-General will doubtless hold in check. As usual, a considerable share of the work of inspection was borne by Circle Inspectors and by the Inspector-General himself.

7. In paragraphs 21 to 38 of the Report the Inspector-General describes the educational administration of each District Council in detail, and it is satisfactory to find that his verdict is on the whole favourable, almost all the Councils being commended for their intelligent interest in education. The Chief Commissioner regrets to find that in one or two instances, particularly in Wardha, there is some want of co-operation between District Councils and the Department. He trusts that the non-official gentlemen to whose efforts in the cause of education the Administration is so much indebted, will not fail to bear in mind that, without the assistance of the professional knowledge and experience of educational officers, it would be impossible for them to conduct the management of their schools to a successful issue. It must at the same time be remembered that the charge of education in rural areas is, by the established policy of Government, given into the hands of District Councils and Local Boards, and the function of the officers of the Department is that of advice and co-operation, not of direct authority. The Chief Commissioner agrees with the Commissioner of Nagpur that the Inspector of the Southern Circle has not sufficient warrant for a general indictment of

District Council educational administration. Education is not the only Department in which there is need of greater harmony and co-operation between Government officers and local bodies, and the remedy is, in the Chief Commissioner's judgment, to be sought not in accentuating the lines of separation between the functions of each so much as in a greater degree of association to be gained by the appointment of officials to the membership of District Councils and Local Boards. In Balaghat the result of such a policy on a small scale is, the Inspector-General reports, that its educational arrangements work more smoothly than perhaps those of any other district. The Chief Commissioner, however, reserves this question for consideration when reviewing the District Councils' annual reports. The partial failure of the Local Boards, which the Inspector-General notices, to render any active assistance in educational matters, is, no doubt, due in great part to the anomalous position occupied by those bodies under our Local Self-Government system, and the difficulty felt in sharing the somewhat restricted field of direct administration between them and the Councils. But if Deputy Commissioners interest themselves in the matter, the Chief Commissioner has no doubt that individual members can at any rate be got to take an active part in the work of visiting and inspecting schools.

8. Municipal Committees have fewer difficulties of system to contend with in their educational administration. They too have merited commendation—only three small municipalities in the Southern Circle being noticed as having given cause for dissatisfaction. "Buildings," the Inspector-General writes generally, "are kept in good repairs, furniture and apparatus supplied, and all the arrange-"ments carefully attended to." This is a very satisfactory report for the first year of complete municipal administration, all Primary and Middle schools having now been transferred to municipal control. One resulting administrative inconvenience is noticed in paragraph 39 of the Report. For the masters to serve on as members of the staff of a single municipality, without hope of transfer or prospect of promotion, was a consequence that threatened to seriously impair the efficiency of the teaching staff, at least in the higher grades of schools. This evil has been remedied by the creation of a graded list of masters in Municipal Anglo-Vernacular schools, from which promotions and transfers can be made under the Inspector-General's orders in concert with the Committees concerned. The scheme has only been applied to those municipalities which consented to it, but the great majority have, the Chief Commissioner is glad to say, had the good sense and public spirit to yield willingly this part of their patronage in order to secure the efficiency of their schools. The scope of the educational work of Municipal Committees is limited for all of them by the consideration of funds, but there is no lack of willingness to provide for education where means permit. The Municipality of Jubbulpore, whose expenditure on education was certainly inadequate, have removed this reproach by raising their grant in the current year from Rs. 4,977 to Rs. 6,500, and the proper distribution of this is now under the Chief Commissioner's consideration.

9. In rural areas much of the efficiency of schools depends on the degree of interest in education taken by Tahsildars. Orders issued during the year relieving them of all duties of examination, but prescribing regular inspection, that they may help in questions of attendance, the recovery of arrears of fees, and similar executive matters. The Inspector-General reports that consequent benefit to vernacular education is already apparent. The neglect of his duty in

this respect by the late Tahsildar of Hatta has been taken notice of by the Commissioner. The work of School Committees continues to be well reported of; it is difficult to over-estimate the practical benefit to the State and the people of these little Committees who represent Local Self-Government in its most popular and effective form.

10. The continued progress made by the Central Provinces Colleges is not the least gratifying feature of the year's work. The number of students rose from 249 to 336, the average attendance from 208 to 287, and the income from fees and other sources from Rs. 25,721 to Rs. 30,949, while the cost to Provincial revenues fell from Rs. 15,342 to Rs. 13,452. The Jubbulpore College was unfortunate in the selection of a Principal appointed by the Secretary of State, and after his departure the personal efforts of the Inspector-General were necessary to restore the tone and scholarship of the institution and to reassure public confidence. The college also sustained a serious loss in the retirement of Mr. J. H. Firth, Professor of Mathematics, after more than 30 years of exemplary service. For the future the college teaches the University B. course only, and special steps have been taken to equip it for this purpose. For instruction in Arts, sufficient facilities are provided by the Nagpur Colleges—the Hislop and the Morris. The continued progress of these colleges and their successful management form a sufficient justification of the policy of the Administration in relying mainly on private enterprise to meet the needs of the Provinces in higher Arts education. At both colleges the absence of boarding-houses is a much-felt want.

11. In this respect much progress has been made in High Schools, for 11 of which hostels either have been or are in course of being provided. For five more the Inspector-General hopes that something will be done in the course of the present year. It is to be regretted that no action has yet been taken in the matter of providing hostels at Saugor, Raipur and Nagpur. Generally the statistics relating to the High Schools are satisfactory, except in regard to the Entrance Examination, the general failure at which has been already noticed. Regarding Sambalpur alone the Inspector-General has to submit a most unfavourable report, and the Head Master will need to show great improvement if he is to retain his position. In Hoshangabad the enlightened liberality of the Raja of Makrai, who founded three annual scholarships in the High School at a cost of Rs. 9,000, has already received the acknowledgments of the Chief Commissioner.

In the Inspector-General's notice of the Middle Schools, the Chief Commissioner's attention has been arrested by the pregnant remark that those schools in which physical training is most carefully attended to, produce, one year with another, the best results, and their pupils are more healthy than the general population. The Chief Commissioner trusts that the Inspector-General will have this observation communicated to all masters.

12. Education in the Chhattisgarh Feudatory States has of late received much attention. The number of schools has increased from 212 to 234 and the number of scholars from 11,621 to 12,431. The Rajas of Raigarh and Sonpur have shown great interest in the subject, and in Sarangarh the late Superintendent did much for the spread of education. Generally all the States are well reported on, but there is much need of departmental inspection and advice. Thus, in Khairagarh, Rajnandgaon and Bamra, vernacular education languishes, while considerable expenditure is

incurred on Middle and English education. Only four States have Deputy Inspectors of their own; five are inspected by the staff of adjoining districts, and five have no inspection at all. A scheme is now before the Chief Commissioner for providing the Feudatory States with an inspecting staff of their own, independent of the districts, but under the supervision of the higher officers of the Department. The Rajkumar School is an institution whose primary object was the fitting education and training of the sons and younger relatives of the landed aristocracy, among whom the Feudatory Chiefs take the first place. At Jubbulpore it was more or less out of touch with the Chiefs of Chhattisgarh. It has now been transferred to a more suitable situation in Raipur.

13. The Nagpur Normal School did well on the whole, though some discontent was unreasonably manifested at its transfer from the city to the far better situation at Takli. The dearth of candidates for the class for training teachers for secondary schools is a very serious matter, but the Inspector-General hopes that recent attractions offered to this class will remove this grave difficulty in the way of the Department. Both the male and female training schools at Jubbulpore are well reported on, and the Chief Commissioner is very pleased to learn that the scheme for giving women who wish to be trained as Hospital Assistants, a sound general education at the Female Normal School, promises to be a success. The large increase in the number of combined schools necessitated special arrangements for providing teachers for them, and with that object classes were established for training in 102 Vernacular Middle schools. So far these have not attained any great measure of success, and it seems open to question whether a satisfactory training can be obtained in institutions of this standard. The Nagpur Agricultural Class, pronounced by Dr. Voelcker to be the best in India, continued to make satisfactory progress. The arrangement under which village schoolmasters attending this class will in future receive full pay, removes from the class a well-founded cause of unpopularity. Both this and the Engineering Class require, it is found, of the candidates a degree of education up to matriculation standard. The latter has been transferred to Jubbulpore, now the centre of the technical education which the Provinces so greatly need, and which finds more ready appreciation in the northern districts.

14. The number of schools for female education increased from 11 secondary with 334 scholars, and 142 primary with 6,017 scholars, in the previous year, to 13 secondary schools with 494 scholars, and 147 primary with 6,228 scholars in the year under report. The latter figure includes 115 little boys learning in girls' schools. The value of the work of the ladies' missions at Jubbulpore, Nagpur and Hoshangabad is fully appreciated by the Chief Commissioner. The number of schools for Europeans and Eurasians remained the same as in the previous year. The number of scholars increased from 1,080 to 1,184, and the Chief Commissioner is gratified to see that the progress in each one of these institutions is pronounced satisfactory. He observes the special praise given to the Convent schools at Jubbulpore and Kamptee. Mahomedans in the Central Provinces more than keep pace with their neighbours in the matter of education. Their percentage of boys under instruction to those of school-going age is 41, while for the Provinces generally it is only 14. The total number at school increased from 9,167 to 9,836. The Anjuman-i-Islamia at Jubbulpore under Khan Bahadur Moulvi Ali Ahmed rendered

especially valuable service in this direction. The number of aborigines and low castes under instruction is shown as 10,100 against 8,529 in the previous year. The Inspector-General, however, doubts the accuracy of these figures. Both terms are vague, and race and caste classification is always a matter of difficulty. The aversion of the Chamars of Chhattisgarh to education is again a matter of notice.

15. The Chief Commissioner's acknowledgments are due to the societies and to the ladies and gentlemen mentioned in paragraphs 18, 19, 40, 96, 98 and 100 of the Report, to each of whom a special letter, conveying his thanks, will be sent. The best district reports submitted are those of Wardha and Narsinghpur, and the reports of the Nagpur Division have been carefully reviewed by the Commissioner. All the Circle Inspectors have rendered excellent service, and the impending retirement of Mr. Elliott, the Senior Inspector, deprives the Administration of the aid of an officer of wide experience, practical judgment and unfailing interest in his work. To Mr. Thompson himself, the head of the Department, the Chief Commissioner can only repeat what was said in the opening paragraph of this review, that he has advanced the operations and efficiency of his staff in a manner equalled in no other branch of the Administration.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution (with the usual number of spare copies) be submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department, and that a copy be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Education for information and guidance; also, that it be published in the Supplement to the *Central Provinces Gazette*, and that copies, bound with the Report, be distributed as usual.

[True Extract.]

A. L. SAUNDERS,

Second Secretary.

Secretariat Press, Nagpur:—24-10-94—250.

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No. $\frac{D}{3233}$ OF 1894.

FROM

G. THOMPSON, ESQ., B. A.,

Offg. Inspector-General of Education,

Central Provinces,

To

THE SECOND SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces.

Dated Nagpur, the 19th July 1894.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the state and progress of Education in the Central Provinces for the official year 1893-94.

SECTION I.—GENERAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Number of schools and pupils.

2. A general view of the progress of education during the past year is afforded by the table given below. There is an increase of 168 schools and 14,607 pupils. All classes of institutions have contributed to the increase, but it is most marked at the extremes of the educational system, Colleges and High Schools, on the one hand, and Primary Vernacular Schools, on the other, showing a larger percentage of increase than other institutions. Pupils in English Middle Schools remain almost stationary, and the increase of 1,698 in Middle Vernacular Schools, as explained in paragraph 59, is, to a great extent, nominal. Female education has made no considerable advance, the increase in pupils being mainly due to the opening of new schools. The table includes only those schools under inspection, the returns for Feudatory Schools not under inspection being omitted. Following on five years of continuous progress, the last of which gave an increase of 302 schools and 21,068 pupils, the advance made in the past year will, I think, be considered satisfactory, accompanied as it is by a large increase in fee receipts, namely, Rs. 1,22,082 as against Rs. 1,03,351 in the previous year. Fees have increased by

18 per cent., while pupils have increased by 10 per cent. In six years fees have just doubled.

Class of Institution.			1892-93.			1893-94.		
			Institutions.	Pupils.	Average number of pupils per school.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Average number of pupils per school.
Colleges			3	249	83	3	336	112
Secondary.	High Schools		12	584	49	12	733	61
	Middle Schools	English ...	65	5,758	89	65	5,853	89
		Vernacular ...	190	21,262	112	196	22,960	117
Primary ...	English		6	368	61	7	407	58
	Vernacular (Upper and Lower)		1,770	100,192	57	1,924	112,330	58
Special ...	English and Vernacular schools for males		10	438	44	10	475	47
	Vernacular schools for females..		1	23	23	1	16	16
Female ...	Secondary schools ...	English ...	7	120	17	7	157	22
		Vernacular ...	4	214	53	6	337	56
	Primary schools ...	English ...	6	427	71	6	428	71
		Vernacular ...	136	5,590	41	141	5,800	41
TOTAL PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS ...			2,210	135,225	61	2,378	149,832	63

Features of the year's operations.

3. The principal features of the year's operations, affecting the progress, management and discipline of the schools, may be briefly noted :—

(1) The scheme for the extension of primary education by the establishment of schools on the combined system out of the allotment in 1892-93 of Rs. 25,000, sanctioned by Sir A. MacDonnell, was described in paragraph 1 of the Chief Commissioner's Review of the last Education Report. An additional grant of Rs. 25,000, raising the total to Rs. 50,000, was allotted for this purpose in the past year. With this grant, primary education has been still further extended. Moribund aided schools in small and backward villages, where they could not be maintained on the results' system, have been converted into combined schools and new schools opened, so that, during the year, 98 schools in the Northern Circle, 108 in the Southern, and 61 in the Eastern have either been brought on the combined system or newly established. In this way, vernacular education in primary schools has been brought within the reach of more than 12,000 new learners. The system has not attained to its fullest development with the funds available, as in some districts the allotment could not be fully made use of before the close of the year.

(2) The establishment of so many new schools, attended by so large an increase of pupils, rendered an increase of the inspecting agency absolutely necessary, if these schools were to be properly managed and the children properly taught. The larger scheme for providing an adequate additional inspecting agency, mentioned in paragraph 4 of last year's Report, having been rejected by the Secretary of State on the ground of expense, a modified proposal for the appointment of four Joint Deputy Inspectors and three Sub-Inspectors was eventually sanctioned. Two of these were allotted to the Northern Circle, two to the Southern, and three to the Eastern. Subsequently, an additional Sub-Inspector was sanctioned for the Chanda District. These men have all been at work for some time. Thorough and systematic inspection of all schools is now possible, and those newly established will receive that care and attention without which it would have been impossible to maintain them in efficiency. A scheme has been proposed for the inspection of Feudatory Schools, which, if sanctioned, will relieve Departmental Deputy Inspectors of all work in Feudatory States.

(3) It was stated in last year's Report, that, with a view to supplying teachers for combined and aided schools, classes for training teachers were to be attached to selected Middle Vernacular Schools in each district. This was done, but the results have not yet proved satisfactory. At the examination for teachers' certificates held in October 1893, 189 candidates appeared from classes attached to 48 Middle Vernacular Schools, but only 40 passed. Classes were opened in too many schools: they could not be properly supervised by Deputy Inspectors, and the teachers were new to the duties required of them. It is hoped that a limitation of the classes to schools where they can receive adequate supervision and where the staff is efficient will produce better results in future.

(4) In Book Circular No. XLVII, dated the 20th November 1893, the duties of Tahsildars towards Vernacular Schools are, for the first time, clearly laid down. They are now required to submit quarterly

returns of their visits, showing the state of the schools and what steps they have taken to remedy defects. Since schools were made over to the management of District Councils, Tahsildars had gradually allowed their interest in primary education to flag, under the mistaken idea that their active interest in the schools ceased with the introduction of the Local Self-Government Act; hence it had become necessary to strictly define the relations of these officers to the schools of their charge.

(5) The plan adopted in Balaghat in 1892-93 of allowing the Deputy Inspector to attend meetings of the Local Board has been adopted by all District Councils and Local Boards. Deputy and Joint Deputy Inspectors attend meetings, in a consultative capacity, when educational questions are being discussed, and, by their advice and personal knowledge of the matters under consideration, facilitate the disposal of routine educational work.

(6) Proposals for simplifying the curriculum and shortening the hours of study in rural schools have been sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner. This matter is more fully discussed in paragraph 60.

It is believed the effect will be to popularise education with the agricultural classes, as less time will be spent daily in school, and the whole period of school life shortened.

(7) The revision of the Hindi Readers has been undertaken, and the revised First Book is almost ready for the press. The old Readers, in form and matter, had become, in many respects, obsolete, and the language, especially of the First and Fourth Readers, was considered pedantic, containing so large an admixture of Sanskrit words as to be not easily understood by the common people.

(8) The introduction of the "Orient Readers" in place of the "Royal Readers" has been sanctioned. The subject-matter of the lessons in the latter was so wholly English, foreign in most cases to the experience of Indian children, and sometimes opposed to their tastes and predilections, that the question of substituting other Readers for them had long been under consideration. The Text-Book Committee are unanimous in the opinion that the "Orient Readers" are the most suitable for Indian children that have yet been published.

(9) Arrangements have been made by which teachers under special instruction in the Agricultural School, Nagpur, shall receive full pay for the period they remain under training. This will obviate the hardship that was felt by teachers of having to forfeit a portion of their pay for six months without the prospect of recouping themselves for the loss by speedy promotion on return to duty. It is hoped special instruction in agriculture will, in this way, be less unpopular than it has been.

(10) The plan for promoting technical education by attaching scholarships to the Railway Workshops, Nagpur, having failed, these scholarships,

reduced from 10 in number to 6, have been transferred to Jubbulpore, and one student is now an apprentice in Messrs. Burn & Co.'s Pottery Works, and three in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Workshops.

(11) Proposals have been made for restoring to the department the powers of appointment and transfer of masters in Anglo-Vernacular Municipal Schools. These proposals have been approved so far as those Municipal Committees are concerned that have agreed to surrender their powers, and final orders on the subject are soon expected to issue.

(12) The Rajkumar School was closed in Jubbulpore at the end of March and opened at Raipur in July 1894.

(13) The Female Normal School, Jubbulpore, has been transferred from the civil lines to the city, and its usefulness has been extended by making it a training school for women, under the auspices of the Dufferin Provincial Fund, imparting a good general education to selected candidates preliminary to entering on a course of medical studies in the Agra Medical College.

(14) The Government Book Depôt, as such, was abolished during the year, the stock having been purchased by Munshi Nowal Kishore, C. I. E., who will henceforth manage this branch of educational enterprise, subject to the terms of the deed of sale. For so far, the educational Depôt has not been well managed; but, with further experience, it is hoped fewer mistakes will be made. A Branch Depôt, under the management of Messrs. Bhargao & Co., has been established by Munshi Nôwal Kishore in Jubbulpore to supply books to the schools of the Northern districts, and to relieve the pressure of work on the Central Depôt.

(15) The policy of the Administration with regard to encouraging a practical and scientific as opposed to a purely literary training in our High Schools, has been kept steadily in view, and, in addition to the classes previously formed at Hoshangabad and Saugor for the School Final Examination, classes are now being formed for the same standard in Raipur and Jubbulpore.

(16) The Educational Manual was issued during the year.

(17) Steady, if somewhat slow, progress has been made in providing High and Middle Schools with hostels.

(18) The transfer of schools within municipal limits to municipal management was completed during the past year.

(19) Much attention continues to be given to physical training, and drill, it is hoped, will improve under orders that have been issued prescribing definite exercises for each class.

4. The progress of education in each District and Circle of Inspection is shown by the following table :—

Schools and scholars in each District and Circle.

	District.	Area in square miles.	Population.	1892-93.		1893-94.		Increase.		Decrease.	
				Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils
Northern Circle.	Jubbulpore	3,948	748,146	181	11,141	192	12,290	11	1,149	...	...
	Saugor	4,007	501,743	124	7,179	129	8,056	5	877	...	...
	Damoh	2,831	325,013	83	4,280	85	4,525	2	245	...	...
	Mandla	5,050	339,373	40	1,727	62	2,785	22	1,058	...	...
	Hoshangabad	4,749	548,404	118	5,995	137	7,222	19	1,227	...	...
	Narsinghpur	1,916	367,026	110	6,811	111	7,013	1	202	...	...
	Nimar	3,357	253,486	118	6,036	122	5,997	4	...	...	39
Southern Circle.	Nagpur	3,843	757,862	210	13,762	210	15,225	...	1,563	...	...
	Chhindwara	4,630	407,494	40	2,555	40	2,584	...	29	...	...
	Seoni	3,198	370,767	52	3,015	54	3,554	2	539	...	...
	Betul	3,824	323,196	69	3,603	69	3,648	...	45	...	...
	Chanda	10,749	697,610	122	6,360	133	7,082	11	722	...	...
	Wardha	2,428	400,854	116	6,197	125	6,413	9	216	...	...
	Balaghat	3,139	383,331	62	3,464	64	3,874	2	390	...	...
	Bhandara	3,908	742,850	149	8,811	179	9,409	30	598	...	...
Eastern Circle.	Raipur	11,724	1,584,427	209	18,070	215	20,427	6	2,357	...	...
	Do. Feudatory States... ...	3,385	483,717	34	2,565	35	2,487	1	...	...	78
	Sambalpur	4,948	796,413	146	8,403	152	8,897	6	494	...	...
	Do. Feudatory States... ...	11,897	1,230,174	84	4,636	89	5,006	5	370	...	...
	Bilaspur	8,341	1,164,158	126	9,695	154	12,060	28	2,365	...	...
	Do. Feudatory States ...	936	117,187	17	900	21	1,278	4	378	...	...
	Bastar	13,062	310,884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	115,936	12,944,805	2,210	135,225	2,378	140,832	168	14,607	..	...

In the Northern Circle of Inspection, there is an increase of pupils in all districts except Nimar, where, though there are four more schools than last year, there are 39 fewer children. This is explained by the removal from the rolls of the names of girls who had been nominal attenders in boys' schools. Mandla, which last year showed no progress, has an increase of 22 schools, opened on the combined system, and 1,058 pupils. In Hoshangabad and Jubbulpore, there is also a satisfactory increase. In the Southern Circle, Nagpur is the only district which has a large increase of pupils, secured, not by opening new schools, but by utilizing existing schools. Betul and Chhindwara are practically stationary. In Bhandara, the increase in pupils is not in harmony with the increase of schools. The progress made in the Eastern Circle, especially in Raipur and Bilaspur, is very marked. The increase in Raipur is secured chiefly by utilizing existing schools, and in Bilaspur by starting new ones. In two years, the number of pupils in Raipur has increased by 5,575, and in Bilaspur they have more than doubled.

Percentage of children under instruction as compared with those of school-going age.

5. But considerable as is the increase of children under instruction, the following table shows that only one child out of 14 of a school-going age is at school:—

District.	Children of school-going age.	Number of children under instruction.	Percentage.	
			1892-93.	1893-94.
Jubbulpore	112,221	12,290	9·92	10·94
Saugor	88,761	8,056	8·09	9·08
Damoh	48,842	4,525	8·76	9·27
Mandla	50,906	2,785	3·39	5·47
Hoshangabad...	82,274	7,222	7·28	8·77
Narsinghpur...	55,054	7,013	12·37	12·73
Nimar	38,023	5,997	15·89	15·77
Nagpur	113,679	15,225	12·13	13·39
Chhindwara	61,124	2,584	4·18	4·14
Seoni	55,615	3,554	5·43	6·39
Betul	48,479	3,648	7·42	7·52
Chanda	104,641	7,082	6·08	6·77
Wardha	60,128	6,413	10·30	10·66
Balaghat	57,499	3,874	6·06	6·73
Bhandara	111,427	9,409	7·90	8·44
Raipur	237,664	20,427	7·60	8·59
Sambalpur	119,462	8,897	7·03	7·45
Bilaspur	174,624	12,060	5·55	6·91
Raipur Feudatory States	119,190	2,487	2·15	2·09
Sambalpur do.	184,526	5,006	2·51	2·71
Bilaspur do.	17,581	1,278	5·12	7·27
TOTAL ...	1,941,720	149,832	7·0	7·7

This table is interesting as showing, not so much what has been done, as what remains to be accomplished. The percentage of children under instruction has advanced from 7 to 7·7. As the advance is almost entirely confined to boys, the percentage of boys under instruction has risen to nearly 14. Nimar, where there has been an actual decline in numbers, still heads the list with nearly 16 per cent. The next in order of advancement is Nagpur, followed by Narsinghpur, Jubbulpore and Wardha. Mandla, which last year stood lowest in the list, has now changed place with Chhindwara. It should be remembered that, in villages where schools exist, the percentage of boys under instruction is sometimes as high as 50, and often reaches 33; but there are whole tracts, either peopled by aborigines or thinly settled with small and backward villages, where schools do not exist at all, and where there is no prospect of establishing them. Hence it is that the total percentage of children at school is so small.

Distribution of pupils according to caste or race.

6. The caste or race of pupils under instruction is shown by the following statement :—

	Caste or Race.	Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Technical schools	Total.	Number of children of school-going age.	Percentage of children of school-going age under instruction.
Males.	Native Christians ...	3	135	301	1	440	490	89·79
	Hindus	416	25,602	95,784	319	122,121	792,746	15·40
	Mahomedans	19	2,831	6,948	38	9,836	23,859	41·22
	Parsis	5	26	11	...	42	85	
	Gonds and other aborigines	...	220	3,269	2	3,491	155,070	6·5
	Others	...	528	6,015	4	6,547		
	Total ...	443	29,342	112,328	364	142,477	972,250	14·65
Females.	Native Christians ...	...	71	407	...	478	450	94·14
	Hindus	...	266	5,003	16	5,285	788,036	·67
	Mahomedans	...	10	322	...	332	22,562	1·02
	Parsis	...	.....	4	...	4	87	
	Gonds and other aborigines	...	.....	29	...	29	157,331	·04
	Others	...	.....	33	...	33		
	Total ...	...	347	5,798	16	6,161	968,436	·63
	GRAND TOTAL ...	443	29,689	118,126	375	148,638	1,940,686	7·6

Calculating the number of Native Christian children of a school-going age, according to the figures furnished by the census returns, 918 out of a total of 940 are at school. Native Christians have probably increased since 1891, and many Native Christian children remain at school after the age assumed as the school-going limit. So that probably there are more than 22 such children not at school. There are, however, some schools for Native Christian children, for instance, two at Khandwa, that do not furnish returns, so that though we may conclude that the percentage of Native Christian children at school approximates 100, the figures in the report are not quite accurate. The percentage of Hindu boys at school has advanced with the general increase of pupils, and that for Mahomedan boys has increased in a greater degree. A larger number of aborigines and low castes also are under instruction. One low caste school was opened at Burhanpur during the year, two in the Bhandara District, and one at Khurai. The number of low caste children given in the returns is under, rather than over, the actual attendance. There are a few schools for low castes conducted by the Methodist Mission in the Nimar District, for instance, which do not furnish returns. The figures for girls' schools call for no remark.

7. In the following statement pupils are classed according to the wealth and occupation of their parents :—

Pupils distributed according to wealth and occupation.

Classification of pupils.			1892-93.	1893-94.
Richer classes			553	447
Middle classes	Government service ...		3,026	3,119
	Private service ...		2,560	3,123
	Estate	...	6,428	6,961
	Professions	...	3,113	3,341
	Trades	.	4,373	4,358
		Total ...	19,500	20,902
Poorer classes	Government service ...	..	15,110	16,420
	Agriculture	...	49,481	57,573
	Trades	...	14,708	15,902
	Skilled labour	...	10,069	11,170
	Common labour ...	...	15,384	18,469
	Miscellaneous... ...	...	10,420	8,959
		Total ...	115,172	128,483
		GRAND TOTAL ...	135,225	149,832

If this table be taken to represent the real condition of the people, it would indicate either a continued decline in the number of the "Richer classes" or the withdrawal of these classes from our schools. The Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division, assuming that the statistics for that division accurately represent the distribution of pupils according to wealth, says "it is melancholy "to think that parents, who can best afford to do well for their children, should "be foremost in withdrawing them from the undoubted and great advantages "which a course of education would give them in their battle through life, just "to save themselves a very paltry sum of money." But the fact is, as is well

known, the richer classes have not withdrawn their children from school, but to save a few annas under the sliding scale of fees, they represent themselves as poorer than they are. There is an increase of nearly 8 per cent. in the middle classes with incomes of from Rs. 200 to Rs. 5,000 per annum, and among the poorer classes, with incomes of less than Rs. 200, the increase is more than 11 per cent. Trades, as might be expected, do not show a large increase, the greatest increase being among agriculturists and common labourers. The increase among the poorer classes of Government servants is remarkable and cannot be attributed to the opening of new schools in rural tracts. No explanation has been offered, and it is just possible that pupils are classed as the children of Government servants, who, though in one respect in the service of the Government of the country, belong to local bodies or municipalities. The matter will receive attention before the date for next annual returns.

8. The distribution of pupils according to languages studied is shown in the following statement :—

Languages studied.

Distribution of Pupils.	Number of Scholars.		1892-93.																1893-94.														
				Classical.					Vernacular.											Classical.					Vernacular.									
	1892-93.	1893-94.	Number of schools.	English.	Latin.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	French.	Hindi.	Marathi.	Urdu.	Tamil.	Telegu.	Uriya.	Gujrathi.	Bengali.	Number of schools.	English.	Latin.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	French.	Hindi.	Marathi.	Urdu.	Tamil.	Telegu.	Uriya.	Gujrathi.	Bengali.
Hindus	115,229	127,406	3,210	7,685	125	628	180	78	81,944	34,729	3,181	284	669	11,777	304	53	2,376	8,125	98	980	9	230	113	93,306	37,916	3,105	275	703	13,694	327	47
Mahomedans	9,594	10,168																														
Native Christians	697	918																														
Parsis	80	46																														
Gonds, Mahars and others .	8,529	10,100																														
Europeans and Eurasians ...	1,096	1,194																														
TOTAL ..	135,225	149,832																														

The decline in the number of English learners noted in last year's report proved to be only temporary. English learners are now almost the same as in 1891-92. Latin is taught in two schools for Europeans and Eurasians. There are fewer boys learning Latin than in previous years, the study of a vernacular taking its place. The increase in Hindi, Marathi and Uriya learners corresponds with the increase in pupils; and while the number of Mahomedan pupils has increased, the decline in Urdu readers need not be regretted, as it shows that Mahomedans are learning to appreciate the vernaculars of the people among whom they dwell, a knowledge of which is indispensible to public employment.

9. The expenditure on education, according to Departmental Returns, is shown in the subjoined statement :—

Expenditure on Education.

Colleges and Schools.		1892-93.			1893-94.		
		Total expenditure.	Receipts from all local sources.	Expenditure from Provincial Revenues.	Total expenditure.	Receipts from all local sources.	Expenditure from Provincial Revenues.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges ...	Government ...	17,961	6,075	11,886	16,154	6,683	9,471
	Aided ...	24,602	21,146	3,456	29,747	25,766	3,981
Secondary Schools.							
For Boys ...	Government ...	52,392	25,583	26,809	43,043	20,764	22,279
	Local Fund and Municipal.	1,23,105	1,01,401	21,704	1,33,444	1,06,405	27,039
	Native States ...	7,432	7,432	...	7,897	7,897	...
	Aided ...	61,284	42,050	19,234	64,954	46,192	18,762
	Unaided ..	1,720	1,720	...	3,033	3,033	...
For Girls ...	Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund and Municipal.	604	604	...	564	564	...
	Native States ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided .	10,975	6,559	4,416	14,342	9,538	4,804
	Unaided ...	479	479	...	76	76	...
Primary Schools.							
For Boys ...	Government ...	9,922	2,724	7,198	8,235	2,018	6,217
	Local Fund and Municipal.	1,54,081	1,35,310	18,771	1,55,093	1,28,649	26,444
	Native States ...	11,980	11,980	...	15,729	15,729	...
	Aided ...	84,280	59,284	24,996	1,14,195	66,956	47,239
	Unaided ...	3,953	3,953	...	4,600	4,600	...
For Girls ...	Government ...	1,805	243	1,562	917	...	917
	Local Fund and Municipal.	13,997	12,072	1,925	14,893	12,137	2,756
	Native States ...	715	715	...	764	764	....
	Aided ...	31,846	22,634	9,212	35,125	24,456	10,669
	Unaided ...	1,495	1,495	...	474	474	...
Training schools for Masters ...		26,017	...	26,017	27,432	...	27,432
Do. do. for Mistresses...		6,380	...	6,380	7,406	...	7,406
Agricultural School ...		3,467	...	3,467	3,292	...	3,292
Practical Engineering School ...		2,639	...	2,639	3,367	...	3,367
Drawing School ...		289	145	144	294	113	181
Law Classes ...		3,260	2,992	268	3,360	3,195	165
Direction ...		26,786	...	26,786	25,806	...	25,806
Inspection ...		73,600	1,988	71,662	76,094	1,974	74,120
Scholarships ...		27,108	14,416	12,692	27,537	14,148	13,389
Buildings ...		55,835	44,763	11,072	53,764	41,568	12,196
Furniture ...		16,445	13,439	3,006	10,598	8,267	2,331
Miscellaneous ...		10,985	...	10,985	6,749	...	6,749
Total ...		8,67,439	5,41,152	3,26,287	9,08,978	5,51,966	3,57,012

The total expenditure on education has increased from Rs. 8,67,439 to Rs. 9,08,978, out of which the Provincial expenditure rose from Rs. 3,26,287 to Rs. 3,57,012. The total increase is Rs. 41,539; of which Rs. 30,725 would appear to be from Provincial sources. But in reality the increase from Gov-

ernment funds was only Rs. 20,725; as in last year's Education Report, the contribution of Rs. 10,000 from Provincial Funds in aid of the maintenance of salary result (old combined) schools in the Raipur District, through an error, was massed with the income from Local Rates and Cesses. And if it be remembered that an additional sum of Rs. 25,000 was allotted in the year under review for a definite purpose, the extension of Combined Schools, instead of an increase in what may be called normal expenditure from Government Funds, there is actually a decrease of Rs. 4,275. In this way, there is a satisfactory increase of Rs. 20,814 in the expenditure from local sources. The more important variations of expenditure from Provincial Funds may be briefly explained. Less was expended on the Jubbulpore College, as both the acting and new Principals drew the minimum pay of the post. Provincial expenditure on Aided Colleges increased, as the grant to the Morris College, made in 1892-93, was drawn for a full year. The decrease in expenditure on Government Secondary Schools for boys is balanced by an increase in expenditure from Government funds on the same class of municipal institutions, owing to the transfer of schools to municipal management. The apparent increase in Provincial expenditure on Primary Schools for boys under local management is explained above.

The increase in expenditure from Provincial sources on Aided Primary Schools for boys has already been explained by the increased allotment for Combined Schools. There is an increase in the cost of Training Schools for Masters owing to annual increments in the pay of the staff of the Training Institution, Nagpur, and in the Training School for Mistresses the increase is incidental to the change of location of that institution. The transfer of the Engineering Class to Jubbulpore necessitated certain incidental expenditure, which will not recur, and part of the increase of the cost of this institution is owing to the incremental pay of the Superintendent.

The cost of direction has declined owing to the absence of the permanent head of the Department, and that of inspection has increased with the appointment of 7 additional Joint-Deputy and Sub-Inspectors. Miscellaneous expenditure has declined owing to the abolition of the Book Depôt.

Sources of expenditure.

10. Out of a total expenditure of Rs. 9,08,978 on education, the Provincial contribution is Rs. 3,57,012. Of the balance of Rs. 5,51,966, Rs. 1,98,617 is met from Local Rates and Cesses, an apparent decrease of Rs. 12,163 as compared with last year. But adjusting the figures as pointed out above, the decrease is reduced to Rs. 2,163. Municipal Funds contribute Rs. 83,949, a small increase of Rs. 641 over the previous year. The portion met from fees is Rs. 1,22,082 against Rs. 1,03,351 in the previous year; 13·4 per cent. of the total cost is thus met from fees. From other sources the expenditure is Rs. 1,47,318.

Sources.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Provincial revenues	3,26,287	3,57,012
(2) Local rates and cesses	2,10,780	1,98,617
(3) Municipal funds	83,308	83,949
(4) Fees	1,03,351	1,22,082
(5) All other sources	1,43,713	1,47,318
Total ...	8,67,439	9,08,978

Distribution of direct expenditure on various classes of institutions.

11. The following statement is important as showing how the expenditure from various sources is distributed among the various classes of institutions :—

Kind of Institution.	Provincial revenues.		Local rates and cesses.		Municipal funds.		Other sources.		Total.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges	15,342	13,617	...	...	1,500	1,500	25,721	34,144	42,563	49,261
Secondary Schools ...	72,163	72,884	48,356	48,078	46,093	46,515	91,379	99,876	2,57,991	2,67,353
Primary Schools ...	1,02,579	94,242	1,17,121	1,07,372	28,721	29,052	1,07,705	1,19,359	3,56,126	3,50,025
Schools for Special Instruction ...		41,679		...		113		...		41,791
Total ..	1,90,084	2,22,421	1,65,477	1,55,450	76,314	77,180	2,24,805	2,53,379	6,56,680	7,09,430

Expenditure on Direction, Inspection, Scholarships, &c., the benefits of which are extended to all classes of institutions, is excluded. The expenditure on Colleges, as in the previous year, is 7 per cent. of the total direct cost of education. Less is borne by Government, and more by "Other sources," chiefly fees. Expenditure on Secondary Schools, which last year absorbed 39 per cent. of the total cost of education, has fallen to 37·6. The total expenditure is nearly Rs. 10,000 more than last year, and the cost to Government and Local Funds slightly greater, but the greater part of the increase has been met from fees. Including in expenditure on Primary Education a sum of Rs. 33,593 out of the cost of Schools for Special Instruction, as representing the cost of Normal Schools for Vernacular teachers and the Agricultural Class, the cost of Primary Education is Rs. 3,83,618. This remains, as last year, 54 per cent. of the total expenditure.

Municipal expenditure on education has increased by only Rs. 866. There has, therefore, been no adequate increased liberality shown towards education by municipalities in response to the remarks in paragraph 7 of the Chief Commissioner's review of education for 1892-93. The figures in the statement show that for every Rs. 29 spent by municipalities on Primary Education, they spend Rs. 48 on Higher Education, and that the total expenditure on Primary Schools is very small. More should be done by Municipal Committees to establish good Primary Schools in such places as Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Saugor and Burhanpur, to the exclusion of inefficient Venture Schools; schools for low castes should also be established where this has not been done by Mission Societies.

Cost of educating each pupil.

12. In calculating the cost of educating each pupil, only direct expenditure is included. The following table gives the total cost and the cost to Government:—

Class of Institution.	Number of Schools.	Average number of scholars enrolled.	Average daily attendance.	Average cost of educating each pupil.	
				Total cost.	Cost to Government.
Under Public Management.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Arts Colleges	1	101	89	159 15 0	93 11 4
Secondary Schools for Boys. Government	17	1,728	1,312	24 14 6	12 14 6
Secondary Schools for Boys. Local Fund and Municipal ...	190	21,530	15,971	6 3 2	1 4 1
Secondary Schools for Boys. Native States ...	12	922	770	8 9 0	...
Secondary Schools for Girls. Government ..	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools for Girls. Municipal ...	1	86	64	6 8 11	...
Primary Schools for Boys. Government ...	30	1,643	1,174	5 0 2	3 12 6
Primary Schools for Boys. Local Fund and Municipal ...	690	49,262	33,480	3 2 5	0 8 7
Primary Schools for Boys. Native States ...	136	7,903	4,324	1 15 10	...
Primary Schools for Girls. Government ...	4	156	102	5 14 0	5 14 0
Primary Schools for Girls. Local Fund and Municipal ...	65	2,817	1,841	5 4 7	0 15 7
Primary Schools for Girls. Native States ...	6	221	142	3 7 3	...
Special Schools .. For Masters ...	4	188	171	145 15 8	145 15 8
Special Schools .. „ Mistresses .	1	21	19	352 10 8	352 10 8
Practical Engineering Schools ...	1	22	20	153 0 8	153 0 8
Agricultural Schools ...	2	49	47	67 2 11	67 2 11
Drawing Schools ...	1	87	74	3 6 0	2 1 3
Law Classes	2	106	81	31 11 2	1 8 11
Under Private Management.					
Colleges, Aided	2	240	198	123 14 2	16 9 4
Secondary Schools for Boys. Aided ...	50	3,645	2,973	17 13 1	5 2 4
Secondary Schools for Boys. Unaided ...	4	232	184	13 1 2	...
Secondary Schools for Girls. Aided ...	11	373	307	38 7 2	12 14 1
Secondary Schools for Girls. Unaided ...	1	5	4	15 3 2	.
Primary Schools for Boys ... Aided ...	984	46,509	30,293	2 7 3	1 0 3
Primary Schools for Boys ... Unaided ...	91	3,238	2,224	1 6 8	...
Primary Schools for Girls. Aided ...	68	2,719	1,840	12 14 6	3 14 9
Primary Schools for Girls. Unaided ...	4	134	91	3 8 7	...
Total ...	2,378	1,43,937	97,795	4 14 9	1 8 9

It is plain that the cost of educating each pupil varies inversely with the number of pupils. Where an institution is the only one of its class, as the Government College, Jubbulpore, the Female Normal School, or the Engineering Class, an increase or decrease of a few scholars may make a great difference in the cost of educating each pupil. This criterion, then, is illusory if used in the

way of comparison of a class represented by a single institution in one province with a similar class of institutions which may number several units in another province; and it seems equally illusory in comparing an institution with its former self. Thus both the cost to Government and the total cost of educating each pupil in the Government College, Jubbulpore, have declined, but it does not follow that the College as an educational institution has improved. Again, in Aided Colleges, both the total cost of educating each student and the cost to Government have declined, but it does not follow that the Hislop College and the Morris College have improved *pro tanto*. They have indeed improved; but the reduction in the cost of educating each pupil simply means that there are more students on the roll. But taking all classes of institutions into account, reducing the cost of educating each pupil by the difference between Rs. 5-2-8 and Rs. 4-14-9 may be regarded with satisfaction, as showing that more pupils can be educated for a given expenditure without, it is believed, any loss of efficiency.

Fee receipts.

13. The following statement shows the increase in the Fee receipts :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
For Boys.		
Colleges ... Government	2,671	3,279
Colleges ... Aided	2,550	5,069
Secondary Schools ... Government	15,353	12,580
Secondary Schools ... Local Fund and Municipal ...	21,076	24,147
Secondary Schools ... Native States	298	279
Secondary Schools ... Aided	14,003	15,597
Secondary Schools ... Unaided	...	1,306
Primary Schools .. Government	1,311	1,655
Primary Schools .. Local Fund and Municipal ...	20,285	21,801
Primary Schools .. Native States	492	731
Primary Schools .. Aided	13,148	22,916
Primary Schools .. Unaided	715	1,000
Law Classes	2,865	3,195
Total ...	94,767	1,13,555
For Girls.		
Secondary Schools .. Aided	2,433	2,826
Secondary Schools .. Unaided	379	51
Primary Schools ... Aided	4,272	4,744
Primary Schools ... Unaided	600	306
Total ...	7,684	7,927
Fees spent on furniture, buildings, &c., in Boys' and Girls' Schools .	900	600
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,03,351	1,22,082

Fees have increased from Rs. 1,03,351 to Rs. 1,22,082, an increase of 18 per cent. The increase is shared in by all classes of institutions. Fees in Aided

Colleges have almost doubled, owing to an increase in the number of students and strict adherence to the fee rules. In Government Secondary Schools, notwithstanding that three were handed over to municipal management at the beginning of the year, the fee income is maintained. With an increase of 17 Secondary Schools under the management of District Councils and Municipal Committees, an increase of fees is no more than was expected. Aided Secondary Schools have also improved their fee income by stricter adherence to the rules. Two Unaided Secondary Schools were opened in Nagpur during the year, the fees from all schools of this class being Rs. 1,306. The increase under Primary Schools is accounted for by the extension of Primary Schools on the Combined system, those in Mandla and Sironcha being managed by Government. As noted in paragraph 2, fees have doubled in six years. The continued increase in fee collections must be regarded with satisfaction as indicating a substantial advance in the interest taken in education, measured by the price the people actually pay directly for it.

Expenditure on School Buildings by Public Works Department.

14. The usual statement of expenditure by the Public Works Department on School Buildings is subjoined :—.

Expenditure on School Buildings from the Public Works Department Budget (1893-94).	Amount.	Expenditure (Provincial) from the Education Departmental Budget (1893-94).	Amount
	Rs.		Rs.
(A)—Repairs	879	(D)—Repairs to Government buildings	9,322
(B)—Minor works under Rs. 2,000	13,880	(E)—Minor works under Rs. 2,000.	
(C)—Larger works above „ 2,000		(F)—Minor grants-in-aid under Rs. 1,000 ..	2,874
		(G)—Larger grants-in-aid above Rs. 1,000 ...	
Total ...	14,759	Total ..	12,196

The statement is furnished by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, and is not accompanied by any explanation. The bulk of the expenditure, however, was incurred in Raipur for structural alterations in the new Rajkumar College.

Expenditure as audited by the Comptroller.

15. The statement of the Comptroller shows a total audited expenditure at Rs. 6,00,325. The difference is accounted for by the fact that the following figures are not shown by the Comptroller :—

	Rs.
Schools in Native States	32,909
Deputy Inspectors in Native States	1,898
Subscriptions, &c., and fees in schools under private management .	1,52,125
Subscriptions, endowments and fees in Secondary Board Schools .	28,555
Subscriptions, &c., and fees in Primary Schools and a portion of subscriptions and fees in Secondary Schools	82,899
Unaided Schools	10,267
Total ...	3,08,653

Results of examinations.

16. The results of the various examinations at which students from these Provinces appear, are shown thus :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	Remarks.
M. A. Passes	2	4*	* Central Provinces students : passed from the Presidency College.
B. A. do.	17	36†	† Four with honours ; two in English and two in Sanskrit.
F. A. do.	46	68	
Matriculation Passes	227	117	
School Final Examination including High Standard	...	7‡	‡ One in School Final.
Middle School Passes	480	690	
Upper Primary do.	7,235	7,099	
Lower Primary do.	9,852	11,023	
School of Art do.	73	140	
L. M. and S. (Surgery) Passes ...	2	1	
B. L. Passes	7	4	
Law Certificate Examination ...	...	2	

Students for the degree of Master in Arts do not study in these Provinces Those who recently passed, after obtaining the B. A. degree here, pursued their studies in the Presidency College, Calcutta. The results of the B. A. and F. A. examinations are highly satisfactory. For B. A. there were 64 candidates, and 94 for F. A. The results of the Matriculation Examination, so far as the number of passes is concerned, are very unsatisfactory; 250 candidates were sent up to the Calcutta University, of whom only 75 passed, or 30 per cent.; 99 appeared for the corresponding examination of the Allahabad University, of whom 42 passed, or 42 per cent. Last year 227 passed out of 339 candidates. The number of candidates is practically stationary; the number of passes has fallen off by nearly 50 per cent. The Collegiate High School, Jubbulpore, did best, passing 20 out of 39. With this exception, the result would indicate general deterioration in the quality of High School instruction. After inspecting English High Schools personally, and carefully studying the reports of Inspectors, I cannot help concluding that it is more likely the standard of the examination has been raised, than that the quality of instruction in almost all our High Schools should have suddenly deteriorated. If timely notice were given by the Universities that the standard of an examination would be raised in a certain year, there would be no grounds for complaint, and no doubt it is desirable on many grounds to raise the standard for Matriculation, but it is hard on the schools and the pupils to introduce a change of this sort without previous warning. The result of the "School Final Examination" of the Allahabad University is not such as to encourage candidates to appear for that standard in future. Out of 8 candidates only 1 passed. Out of 1,072 candidates, 690 passed the Middle School standard. Both candidates and passes have largely increased. But if this year's standard for the Entrance Examination be permanently maintained, as there is some reason to believe it will, it will be necessary to raise the standard for the Middle School examination, otherwise our High Schools would be crowded with incapables. This matter will receive due consideration. Lower Primary passes denote steady progress in Vernacular education, and the increase of successful candidates for the Bombay School of Art Certificates more than atones for the comparative failure in the previous year.

Section II.—Controlling Agencies.

Inspector-General of Education, Central Provinces.

17. I received charge of the office of Inspector-General of Education at the end of October, 1893, Mr. Monro having departed a few days previously to take up the acting Directorship of Public Instruction in Madras. Mr. Monro was 43 days on tour, and visited 18 schools. In November, I visited the High and Anglo-Vernacular Schools of the Eastern Circle; and, starting into camp on the 28th of that month, I marched through Mul to Chanda, a district not lately seen by the Inspector-General of Education. Turning north through Wardha, parts of Nagpur and Chhindwara, I marched through Betul, Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur, and as far north in Saugor as Shahgarh; then, through Damoh and Hatta, to Jubbulpore. I was 147 days on tour, travelled 949 miles by road and 2,186 by rail, and inspected 185 schools containing more than 14,000 children.

Work of Inspectors of Schools.

18. The work done by Inspectors of Schools is shown in the following statement:—

Name of Officer.	Circle.	Miles travelled.		Number of days on tour.	Number of schools inspected.	Remarks.
		By rail.	By road.			
Mr. J. Elliott ...	Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle ...	3,792	821	141	207	Forty-two days on leave.
Mr. A. P. Mitchell ...	Do. do. ...	2,070	...	36	30	
Mr. H. L. Indurkar, M. A.	Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle ...	1,058	1,902	199	260	
Mr. A. P. Mitchell ...	Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle ...	651	729	105	213	

Though Circle Inspectors were 61 days less on tour than in the previous year, they made 33 more inspections. Mr. J. Elliott, Inspector of the Northern Circle, was 141 days on tour, and made 207 inspections. His tale of work would have been larger but that he was delayed by illness when going into camp, and again at Damoh from the same cause. Mr. Elliott has lately obtained leave on medical certificate for six months to Europe, at the end of which he will retire after a service of nearly 26 years. By his retirement, the Department loses the services of an officer of large experience in educational matters. His advice was always practical, his action prompt and effective, and whether as a teacher or inspector his work was always characterized by the energy of a strong personality tempered by a wide knowledge of the people with whom he had to deal. Mr. Indurkar was 199 days on tour and visited 260 schools. This is a very satisfactory amount of work. Mr. Indurkar continues to be a most zealous officer, and his advice and recommendations are generally guided by discretion. Mr. A. P. Mitchell, Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, held the Northern Circle for 42 days in addition to his own charge. He was, in both Circles, 141 days on tour and made 243 inspections. He travelled 729 miles. The advance of education, both in the *Khalsa* and Feudatory States of Chhattisgarh, attests Mr. Mitchell's efficiency, and the possibilities of further development, in his very extensive charge, will afford scope for his energies.

19. The statement showing the work of the subordinate inspecting agency is printed in Appendix A. During the year, four new Joint Deputy Inspectors at Rs. 50 *per mensem* each, and three Sub-Inspectors at Rs. 30 a month were appointed. One Joint Deputy Inspector was assigned to each of the following districts:— Bhandara, Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Bilaspur; one Sub-Inspector to Hoshangabad and two to Raipur. Joint Deputy Inspectors hold charge of the subdivision of the district to which they are appointed, independent of the Deputy Inspector, except in regard to office work, and their relations to the District Officer, the District Council and the Department are exactly similar to those of Deputy Inspectors. For Sub-Inspectorships on Rs. 30 a month, the services of men of standing and high educational qualifications could not be secured; hence these officers hold their respective charges subordinate to Deputy Inspectors, who are required, once a year, to visit the Sub-Inspector's charge, and to hold all important examinations. The increase in the subordinate inspecting agency has been followed by an increase in the work done. In the Northern Circle 2,175 inspections were made, against 1,675 in the previous year. In the Southern Circle, inspections have increased from 1,752 to 2,010, and in the Eastern Circle from 1,194 to 1,458. The quantity of the work done is generally satisfactory; but a few Deputy Inspectors remained too long at head-quarters. The Deputy Inspector of Nagpur was 169 days at head-quarters, and the Deputy Inspector of Bhandara 145. The Deputy Inspectors of Chhindwara, Bilaspur and Sambalpur were also longer at head-quarters than they should have been, but, in their case, the detention was caused by ill-health. It is necessary of course, in order to securing effective control, that schools be seen with regular frequency, but to secure efficiency it is essential that inspections should be leisurely, thorough and instructive. This has not always been the case. The Deputy Inspector of Bhandara in 217 days made 303 inspections, many of them hasty and perfunctory. This officer had ceased to deserve the confidence of the civil authorities of the district, and has been transferred to Chanda. The Deputy Inspector of Nimar made 380 inspections in 269 days. The Nimar District was not seen by the Inspector of Schools in the past year, but it is impossible for one man to inspect schools properly at the rate of 1·4 a day. The work of the Deputy Inspector of Jubbulpore is favourably reported on, but he too tried to do too much. In Saugor, also, the Deputy Inspector, in his zeal to overtake all the work of a heavy charge, paid rather hurried visits to schools, inspecting as many as 345 in 258 days. It will be seen, then, that Deputy Inspectors, if they have erred, have erred through zeal. Circle Inspectors agree in considering Deputy and Joint Deputy Inspectors a body of hard-working intelligent men. The great majority of them have given satisfaction, the only conspicuous exception being the Deputy Inspector of Chanda. He has been transferred to Chhindwara, where the work is much lighter than in Chanda. The following officers deserve special mention :—

Work of Deputy and Joint-Deputy Inspectors.

Mr. Sadasheo Rao of Wardha.
„ Gopal Permanand of Balaghat.
„ A. R. Bumbawala, late of Raipur.
„ Jailal, Joint Inspector, Drug.
„ Ganpat Lal Choube, Bilaspur.
„ Jaideo Dixit of Jubbulpore.
„ Hira Lal of Saugor.
„ Govind Ramchandra Bobde of Chhindwara.

Extra-Departmental controlling agencies.

20. The extra-departmental controlling agencies are :—

(1) District Councils and Local Boards,

(2) Municipal Committees,

(3) Tahsildars,

(4) School Committees.

The progress of education and its efficiency depend to so great extent on these agencies that it is important to form a just estimate of how they have discharged their duties. In connection with District Councils, a short account of the state and progress of education for each district is inserted, as it is only by this means District Councils are able to learn the opinion that is formed of their work and how their efforts are appreciated by the Administration. It may be here stated generally that the ordinary routine work of District Councils is well and promptly done. Several Councils display an intelligent appreciation of the importance of the work committed to their care, and are ready to receive advice and adopt suggestions. But as much cannot be said of Local Boards. They have generally failed in what is one of their chief duties, namely, in visiting schools and by their attitude and assistance promoting education locally. This, as a rule, they have failed to do. Local Board members, as such, have not perhaps generally exercised so much influence for the advance of education as they formerly did as members of School Committees.

District Councils and Local Boards.

21. *Nagpur.*—The statistics, of the schools represented by the district report are favourable, showing an increase of three schools and 969 pupils, attendance having improved in proportion, the percentage being 71. Strictness in applying the fee rules has increased the fee income by 29 per cent. But the chief feature of the year's work, as noticed by the Commissioner in his review of the district report, is the impulse given to primary education by means of combined schools. These have been increased by 15, through the opening of new schools and converting of moribund indigenous schools into combined schools. There is an improvement in scholarship, discipline and physical training in some Middle and Primary Schools; but as the Lower and Upper Primary tests show no distinct advance in scholarship, and as the Circle Inspector could not make a thorough and prolonged inspection of the district in the past season, and hence is unable to give a decided opinion on the state of education generally, it will be well to conclude that the schools are perhaps better than in previous years, but capable of great improvement. The schools have hitherto suffered from inadequate inspection. A Joint Deputy Inspector has now been assigned to this district, and all schools will henceforth be thoroughly and systematically inspected. Local Board members, while they have recorded more visits than in the previous year, have not fully realised their responsibilities nor exercised as much influence on the course of education as is desirable. The District Council take a most intelligent interest in their educational work, and do it with promptitude, the suggestions of departmental officers being always regarded as proceeding from advisers and helpers, and as such received and acted on. The President, the Hon'ble Gangadhar Rao Chitnavis, and the Secretary, Rai Bahadur Narayan Swami, deserve special mention for their interest in education and the steps they take in promoting it.

22. *Wardha.*—There is an increase of nine Vernacular schools, with a slight increase in pupils, attendance and fees. Notwithstanding a small decline in the number of Upper and Lower Primary passes, attributed to the prevalence of influenza, education is sound, an opinion formed independently by myself and the Inspector of Schools after visiting the district. But there is no marked progress. Combined schools are fewer by four than last year, that number of unsatisfactory schools having been closed. The combined system is not fully developed in Wardha, and 11 additional schools have still to be established. Local Boards have done less work than in the previous year, their visits to schools having declined from 158 to 118. The District Council are, it is believed, anxious to promote education, and the routine work of the Council is done with care and despatch. The members have little personal knowledge of the state of the schools as only 10 were visited by them in the year. But, instead of taking advantage of the experience of others to inform themselves of defects and apply remedies, all suggestions from without, whether coming from the Department or the District Officer, are, and have been for some years, received with impatience and either overlooked or acted on with intolerable delay. The Commissioner of the Division, judging from the District and Circle Reports, considers the attitude of the Council " an obstacle to improvement and progress". This is the more to be regretted as the Deputy Commissioner says in forwarding the district report: " Education appears fairly popular and most of the schools are patronized by the people, especially in the larger villages." For years hopes have been entertained of a change in the attitude of the District Council, and there are not wanting signs—dim perhaps and indistinct—that these hopes may yet be fulfilled.

23. *Chanda.*—Schools managed by the District Council and by the Department in Sironcha show an increase of 12, with an increase of 669 scholars. In the Sironcha Tahsil, the percentage of pupils of a school-going age has increased from 7·6 to 13·5. Greater strictness in fee collections has resulted in an increase of fees by 71 per cent. The District Council and the Deputy Commissioner urge that, in a poor district like Chanda, the fee rules should be relaxed, and the Commissioner of the Division says: " There is no doubt but Chanda is a poor and backward district. It is, I think, the poorest part of the Nagpur country" * * * * * * * * " There can be no doubt but a rigid adherence to a free percentage of ten will lead to a considerable decline in attendance, unless, indeed, School Committees and masters practically ignore the rules." This matter will receive separate consideration. Combined schools have been increased by 19, by converting unstable aided into combined school and by opening new ones, the result being that education is brought within the reach of more aborigines and low castes, there being 173 Gonds and 368 low castes, chiefly Mahars, at school. For the latter, special schools exist. Statistics, thus, show general progress, and that too in a year of exceptional sickness and of scanty crops. The quality of the instruction has not, however, improved. In this respect much remains to be done. Hitherto inspection has been defective and insufficient. To remedy this state of things, a Sub-Inspector has lately been appointed from District Council Funds, aided from the 1st April 1894 by an additional grant of Rs. 300 from Government. Efficient inspection will now be possible, and the quality of the instruction should improve. The management of education is entrusted to a School Board, and the work is well and promptly done; advice is willingly received and acted on and excellent relations exist between the Council and the Department. Local Board members did more work than in the previous year, their visits being 185 as against 99.

24. *Bhandara.*—The Deputy Commissioner says: "The year has been marked by a real effort towards obtaining genuine and not merely apparent progress." Statistics confirm this remark; 159 schools are included in the district report, an increase of 30. Scholars have increased by 598, a considerable portion of the increase being accounted for by low castes, whose numbers have risen from 219 to 490. Two special schools for Mahars, one at Powni and one at Arjuni, have been opened. The attendance, owing to the removal from the roll of habitual absentees, has improved more than the numbers. Fee receipts have also improved. The feature of the year, however, is the extension of combined schools, there being 61 against 14 last year. This increase was effected by converting 32 backward aided schools into combined schools and by opening 15 new ones. This the Council were enabled to do with the special allotment of Rs. 4,000 for the purpose, the whole of which indeed was not utilized during the year. This is a real advance, as combined schools are more stable than aided schools. There is no progress to record in the quality of the instruction imparted, and, indeed, a decrease in Upper and Lower Primary passes indicates deterioration rather than progress. Much remains to be done by judicious management and thorough inspection to consolidate and develop these new schools. This will now be possible, as an additional subordinate Inspector has been allotted to this district. The work of the District Council, conducted by Rao Sahib Rang Rao as Secretary, is done with care and despatch, the Chairman himself showing a good example by visiting schools and liberally giving prizes. But of the Local Boards so much cannot be said. The members have been very remiss in visiting schools, only 42 visits having been paid during the year. Of these members it may be said that, as members of Local Boards, they have not been more useful —perhaps not so useful—as they formerly were as private individuals or as members of School Committees. School gardens in this district still hold the first place, and not only afford object lessons in agriculture but supply garden products for the pupils and foster a taste for good vegetables.

25. *Balaghat.*—Education in the Balaghat District has made progress during the year. Schools have increased by two, scholars by 370 and average attendance by 414. The percentage of attendance to the number enrolled is still only 63. The fee rules have been more strictly applied, giving an increase of Rs. 588. But the District Council, as represented by the School Board, say the rules press hardly on the people in a poor and backward district like Balaghat, and consider that the free percentage of ten should be increased. This representation will receive due consideration. Combined schools have increased from 9 to 25 by bringing 13 aided and 3 unaided schools on the Combined system. In this way, stability has been given to schools that otherwise could hardly have been maintained. The Inspector of Schools reports that scholarship has improved, as is indicated by increased Upper and Lower Primary passes. By attention to physical training, courtesy and respect for others, the tone and discipline of the schools have also improved. There are 481 Gonds under instruction, but no Baigas. The educational work of the District Council is committed to a School Board consisting of the President, the Tahsildar, and two members, with the Deputy Inspector as Secretary. This arrangement works very well; business is disposed of promptly and without friction; and with the sympathetic aid of the Deputy Commissioner, the educational arrangements of Balaghat work perhaps more smoothly than those of any other district. But as much cannot be said of the members of Local Boards. In Bahir, indeed, the members are alive to their duties, but in other parts of the district they are apathetic.

26. *Chhindwara.*—There is neither improvement nor deterioration to record in the Chhindwara district. Schools have not increased and scholars are steady, while owing to the unhealthiness of the season attendance fell off slightly; fewer children could attend the Upper Primary and Lower Primary examinations, and consequently fewer passed. The Jaghirs, which cover one-third of the total area of the district and contain one-sixth of the population, have only three schools, one each at the head-quarters of the Harai, Pertabgarh and Sonpur Jaghirs. As pointed out by the Deputy Commissioner, aborigines, who compose a large proportion of the population, are represented by only 44 pupils. There remains much to be done to bring education within the reach of the people generally. But the District Council have done as much as was possible with the funds at their disposal, and a further advance means more expenditure. The educational work of the District Council is well done, for which Mr. Venaik Rao, the President, deserves mention. Local Board members have taken considerable interest in the schools, in this respect showing a better record of work than most other Boards.

27. *Betul.*—Education has made no considerable advance in this district during the year. Schools and scholars are stationary; attendance has improved, but it still averages only 65 per cent. There is an increase in the fee income. Combined schools have increased by four, not by establishing new ones, but by bringing aided schools on the combined system. Combined schools are making fair progress. It is satisfactory to find Gond and Kurku pupils have increased to 329. Scholarship, as tested by the Lower and Upper Primary standards, has rather deteriorated, but, as remarked by the Deputy Commissioner, "the season from September onwards has been a very unhealthy one, and consequently the preparation of pupils for these examinations was retarded." The people of Betul, especially the Maratha Kunbis, display great apathy, sometimes opposition, towards education; and this attitude is encouraged by the indifference of Local Board members. For, though the work of the District Council is well and promptly done, the suggestions and advice of Educational officers receiving due attention, Local Board members, generally speaking, do not second the efforts of the Council for the improvement and spread of education.

28. *Seoni.*—Primary education in the Seoni District has made considerable advance during the year. Schools have increased by three, scholars by 534, and attendance by 530, the percentage being, however, only 66. Combined schools have increased by seven, three new schools having been opened and four aided schools brought on the combined system. Scholarship is maintained, the results of the Upper and Lower Primary examinations showing slightly increased efficiency. Though the statistics of the year's operations show progress, much remains to the done to raise the standard of instruction in primary schools, and to increase the 3,000 odd learners out of a total of 55,615 children of a school-going age to the level of more advanced districts. Under Mr. Sadasheo Rao, as Chairman, the work of the Council is performed with vigour and intelligence, and some of the interest manifested by the Council has diffused itself to Local Board members whose visits have been more numerous and effective than previously.

29. *Jubbulpore.*—Education in the Jubbulpore District has advanced during the year. Schools dealt with in the district report have increased by nine, scholars by 1,028, attendance by 935, and fees by Rs. 743. Combined schools

now number 35—an increase of 28. Four hundred and sixty villages, being 20 per cent. of the whole number of villages, take advantage of the schools. One school is attended by boys from as many as 13 villages. These figures are decidedly satisfactory. Scholarship has been fully maintained as testified by the Upper and Lower Primary examinations. Physical instruction is fairly good; and attention to school gardens and the use of uniform dresses give an air of neatness and smartness to the schools. The educational work of the District Council is conducted, as usual, with promptness and efficiency by a Committee of their number, and Local Board members are said to take an interest in the schools; but 232 visits can hardly be said to show sufficient activity on the part of the members or a desire to see for themselves the condition of the schools.

30. *Saugor.*—Excluding the High School and its branches, in the Saugor District schools have increased by 5 and pupils by 811, 4 of the new schools on the Combined system being for girls. Attendance continues good, 73 per cent., and the fee income has increased by Rs. 600. The standard of instruction is maintained, the Upper Primary results being fair, and the Lower larger by 101 than in the previous year. Combined schools have increased from 14 to 31, chiefly by bringing backward aided schools on the Combined system. At the end of the year, the allotment for Combined schools had not been fully utilized, and with the funds still available the system can be further developed. A school for Chamars was opened at Khurai and is attended by 35 boys, and there is a school at Bassa specially for aborigines. Primary education has made fair progress in Saugor during the year. The management, however, of the District Council and the work of Local Boards cannot be commended. Routine work, indeed, is fairly well done, but the application of funds to the repairs and construction of school houses is done in an irregular and unsatisfactory way. New school houses are allowed to remain for years in an unfinished state, and old ones are allowed to fall into disrepair. Repairs and construction are entrusted to petty contractors without adequate supervision. The work done by these men, when it is done, is not good, and in some instances, after obtaining advances, they have disappeared, leaving the schools unfinished. Steps have been taken, as far as the Department can take them, to put a stop to this state of things, and with the aid of the District Officer, a better system is hoped for. The supervision of the schools by Local Boards is unsatisfactory, and their visits few, only 128, and generally ineffective.

31. *Damoh.*—During the year, schools increased by 2, scholars by 233, and fees by Rs. 987. These figures indicate progress. There is a slight improvement in attendance, but in aided schools it is still irregular. Eight aided schools were brought on the Combined system. Successful efforts for educating Mahomedans, aided liberally by Mr. Imdad Ali, continue to be made at Damoh, and the new Combined school at Dhangor contains 21 Gonds. Scholarship, as tested by the Upper and Lower Primary examinations, continues fair. The work of the District Council, committed to a Board of five members, is well and promptly done, and Local Boards, taking their cue from the attitude of the Deputy Commissioner, deserve mention for increased interest in education.

32. *Hoshangabad.*—The state of Primary education in the Hoshangabad District is not altogether satisfactory; for, though schools have increased from 107 to 126, owing to the opening of new Combined schools, and scholars have

increased by 1,199, the attendance is more irregular than last year, being only 64 per cent. This is explained by greater care in registration; but, however explained, it must be regarded as unsatisfactory. Fees have increased by Rs. 601. Upper Primary passes are fully maintained, and Lower Primary have risen from 428 to 657. The schools which I myself inspected, with few exceptions, were in fair order, and the Combined schools very hopeful. The routine educational work of the District Council is understood to be carefully done, but the application of funds to buildings and repairs, the work being sometimes executed through *muzkuris*, is not always satisfactory. Local Board members are generally remiss in visiting schools, so much so that it is not uncommon to find a school where the visiting member is unknown even by name.

33. *Narsinghpur.*—Though the work of the District Council under Mr. Kripa Shankar's care is well and carefully done, there has not been any considerable advance in education in the Narsinghpur District during the year. Schools are stationary; there is a slight increase in pupils and attendance, and fees have risen from Rs. 2,145 to Rs. 2,616. Scholarship, as tested by Upper and Lower Primary examinations, has not declined; but in my tour in the district, I was by no means satisfied that standards were being maintained. There was great laxity in the use of text-books, physical training was neglected, and the tone of the schools had declined. This may be attributed in part to the apathy of Local Board members, who take little real interest in education, and also to the laxity of the late Deputy Inspector.

34. *Nimar.*—Nimar has still the largest percentage of children of a school-going age under instruction. Though 4 new schools were opened during the year, there are 22 fewer pupils on the roll. This is attributed to the removal from the roll of the names of girls in boys' schools who were nominal attenders. Attendance has improved, but it is still only 60 per cent. There is an improvement in Upper and Lower Primary passes, but the whole number of such passes is inadequate. A low-caste school, attended by 35 boys, was opened at Burhanpur, and a few such schools, not under inspection, have been opened by the Methodist Mission in villages near Khandwa. As in most other districts, the routine work of the District Council seems well done, and the Chairman and Secretary have shown much interest in the schools, but the Local Boards have failed in their duties. The members paid 103 visits to 49 schools, leaving 49 unseen.

35. *Raipur.*—Education in the Raipur District has been extended by an increase of six schools on the Combined system, and an increase of 2,108 pupils. But attendance has grown in irregularity for some years, till it is now only 58 per cent. The danger is that more is being lost in efficiency than is gained by increased numbers. This fear is not groundless, as Upper Primary passes for some years have declined, while Lower Primary passes show continued growth. It is to be regretted that the number of Mahomedans at school continues to decline; on the other hand, aborigines and low castes have increased. It is probable that no special attention is given to enrolling Mahomedans, while the extra grants allowed for passing aborigines and low castes induce masters and committees to give them special care. The large number of girls in boys' schools, no less than 1,807, is worthy of notice, while in girls' schools there are but 233.

That the attendance of the former is not nominal is shown by 43 of them passing the Upper Primary and 113 the Lower Primary standard. The Deputy Commissioner remarks :—

"The rapid increase of female and aboriginal pupils is generally looked upon as a matter for congratulation, and although there is truth in the remark of the Chairman of the District Council as to the evanescent effect of the education the Primary Schools impart, I am far from thinking that our efforts in this direction will bear no fruit. But I am doubtful whether we may not be going a little too far, and whether there may not be other classes of pupils whom it is equally advisable to attract, *e. g.*, Mahomedans, the number of whom in our schools is steadily decreasing."

In Raipur, as in some other districts, education has been so rapidly extended during the last few years that too little attention has been paid to securing regularity of attendance and efficiency. The work of inspection had outgrown the capacity of two Deputy Inspectors. Two of the Sub-Inspectors lately sanctioned have been allotted to this district. It will now be possible to have every school thoroughly and leisurely inspected, and it is hoped their efficiency will increase. The Deputy Commissioner reports favourably on the work of the District Council and Local Boards. In the Simga Tahsil, Local Board members paid 68 visits to schools, but in the other three Tahsils their visits were inadequate.

36. *Bilaspur.*—The District Report indicates marked progress and great educational activity in this district during the year. Schools have increased from 140 to 169, or by 21 per cent., Combined schools being now 53 against 19 in the previous year. Pupils have increased in a greater degree—26 per cent., the new pupils being recruited chiefly from agriculturists and common labourers. Attendance has increased in proportion, and fees have nearly doubled—Rs. 5,986 against Rs. 3,260. Thirteen boys out of every 100 of school-going age are now at school. "It is not a small matter," as remarked by the Deputy Commissioner, "that in five years the number of schools has almost doubled, while the number of pupils, the average attendance and fee receipts have increased even more rapidly." The number of aboriginal pupils has increased; so has that of Mahomedans and Chamars, but the latter amount in all to only 538, while the Chamar population is nearly one-fourth of that of the whole district. No obstacles are put in the way of Chamars attending the schools. The Deputy Commissioner remarks in this respect, the Chamar "regards himself, and knows that he is regarded by others, as an outsider, and his pride and obstinacy combine to keep him aloof. I cannot help thinking that if we could get hold of the rising generation of Chamars and give them an elementary education, they would soon take a less prominent position in our criminal and civil courts than they do at present." The District Council are alive to the importance of extending education among the Chamars, and the matter will, no doubt, receive attention. The departmental tests show that the standard of education is maintained, but with such a rapid advance in Primary Schools, it would not be surprising if there was need for consolidation by careful supervision and inspection, and this it is now possible to supply as an additional Joint Deputy Inspector has been assigned to the district. Under Mr. N. N. De as President and Mr. Ghulam Mustafa as Secretary, the work of the Council has been well done. Very few District Councils, indeed, display so intelligent an appreciation of their educational duties or have discharged them so thoroughly. But the interest and activity of the Council have not affected Local Boards, the members of which have done less work than in the preceding year.

37. *Sambalpur.*—Primary education in the Sambalpur District has advanced during the year. There is an increase of 4 schools and 280 scholars, while the average attendance and fees have increased in a greater degree. The increase of scholars is contributed by agriculturists. There are now 47 combined schools in the district, an increase of 35 ; 31 aided schools were brought on the system and 4 new ones opened during the year. Scholarship has kept pace with increased attendance, and the results of the Upper and Lower Primary examinations show an increase of 43 and 39 respectively. The number of aborigines at school is small, only 84, and tends to decrease, as these tribes are said to have an imperfect knowledge of Uriya. During the year the schools in the Zamindaries of Borasambar and Phuljhar were taken over by the District Council. The district report discusses the advisability of giving boys an opportunity of studying Hindi in the upper classes of Uriya Schools, especially in large villages and towns, so that the isolation of the district caused by a language different from that of the province generally may no longer be maintained. It is thought that the opportunity afforded by the opening of the railway for the development of the trade of the district will fail in its full effect so long as the people are shut out from the west by ignorance of the language.

The subject is an important one, and there is no reason why opportunities should not be afforded, to boys in the higher classes of selected schools, of learning to read and write Hindi. The educational work of the District Council is satisfactory, but the small number of visits, only 50, paid by Local Board members is a poor record of the year's work.

38. *Mandla.*—Mandla is excluded from the operation of the Local Self-Government Act, but the progress of education may be briefly stated. Schools have increased by 22 on the Combined system, and pupils by 1,025. There is improvement also in attendance and fees. This is a very satisfactory increase, raising the percentage of pupils to boys of a school-going age to 4·4. The spread of schools has brought education within reach of a considerable number of aborigines.

39. *Municipal Committees.*—With the exception of High and Special Schools and schools conducted by recognised societies, all institutions within municipal limits are under municipal management. It is important to note how these bodies, not hitherto mentioned in the Annual Report as controlling authorities, do their work. Generally speaking, they do it well. Buildings are kept in good repair, furniture and apparatus supplied, and all the arrangements of the schools carefully attended to. But the very extent of the powers conferred on these bodies has tended to injure education, by limiting promotions to the existing staff of a school, to the exclusion of better men of long service and tried efficiency from other schools. The result has been despondency and discontent on the part of the masters, resulting in a tendency to deterioration in the quality of instruction. The future prospects of the schools were gloomy, as only the dregs of the University could be got to accept appointments in them. To remedy these evils, proposals were made to restore to the Department the powers of appointment and transfer of masters. The great majority of Municipal Committees have shown themselves alive to the difficulties of the situation and have voluntarily surrendered their powers in this respect. Sanction has been accorded to this arrangement. The masters of Anglo-Vernacular Schools in those Municipalities only which have agreed to surrender to the Department the powers of

appointment and transfer will now be placed on one list for promotion as vacancies occur; but the powers of those bodies that wish to retain their privileges intact will be scrupulously respected.

In the Southern Circle, the only municipalities that have not done well are Mohgaon and Betul, and, in a less degree, Warora. In the Northern Circle, no mismanagement has been reported, and in the Eastern Circle, all municipalities have done very well. The want of funds, however, has obliged 15 Municipal Committees to starve school libraries, and in many places to leave the accommodation altogether inadequate and the staff insufficient for the growing numbers in attendance.

40. *Tahsildars.*—Tahsildars, as noted in paragraph 3 (4), now submit quarterly statements of their educational work. Much benefit is anticipated to vernacular education, and indeed already the advantage is apparent, from the orders systematising the inspection of these officers. Their visits to schools have increased in number and become more effective. The reports on their work are generally satisfactory. They have specially been very useful in the establishment and equipment of new schools on the Combined system. Only one Tahsildar, Mr. Ashraf Khan, late of Hutta, is reported as having not only neglected the schools of his charge, but as having, by his attitude towards education, retarded its progress.

When all have done well, it is invidious to mention names. The following, however, deserve special mention :—

Mr. Krishna Rao	of Wardha.
„ Waman Rao Kawrey	of Nagpur.
„ Dhundiraj	of Arvi.
„ Damodar Ganesh	of Ramtek.
„ Ruku Swami	of Bohir.
„ Muzharul Hussein	of Lakhnadon.
„ Mukund Rao	of Sausar.
„ Ibrar Hussein	of Saugor.
„ Narayan Rao	of Khurai.
„ Jag Mohan Singh	of Khandwa.
„ Alimudin	of Murwara.
„ Jairam Ganesh	of Hoshangabad.
„ Sadasheo Murhar	of Dhamtari.
„ Gangadhar Sitaram	of Simga.
„ Luxman Rao	of Raipur.

41. *School Committees.*—School Committees have always formed an important factor in the management and control of education in these Provinces. They are the local embodiment of order and authority. Their work is yearly improving. Many of them are alive to the importance of their duties and thoroughly interested in the welfare of their schools. They aid in securing attendance, assessing and collecting fees; they look after the school premises, note the punctuality of the masters, assist very poor scholars, and contribute to the success of the centres for the Upper Primary examinations. To them are often entrusted the repairs and construction of school-houses and the supply of furniture. They are composed of the leading men of the villages that contribute pupils to the school, and by their position and influence make the school, what it generally is, the most important object in the village

Without their aid, indeed, it is difficult to see how Primary education could be carried on. In the Southern Circle, the Committees of the Nagpur District are favourably reported on; those of Bhandara and Wardha do a fair amount of useful work; in Chanda, Committees are often indifferent; and in the districts of the Satpura Range, especially in Balaghat, Committees are being schooled in the performance of their duties and are gradually becoming more useful. In the Northern Circle, the Committees of Damoh, Saugor and Jubbulpore have done good work. In Mandla, they are reported to have improved. In Narsinghpur, they render, in many cases, efficient assistance; while in Nimar and Hoshangabad they seem to have reverted to that state of indifference out of which they had for a time emerged. In the Eastern Circle, Committees in the Raipur District are reported by the Deputy Commissioner to have given more attention to their duties than previously; in Sambalpur, they are favourably reported on and are said to have not only held frequent meetings but displayed considerable liberality. Committees in Bilaspur also have shown increased activity and usefulness.

SECTION III.—University Education.

Colleges.

42. The following statement gives the statistics of Colleges :—

Colleges.	Number.	Students.	Average attendance.	Expenditure.					Cost of educating each pupil.		No. passed B. A.	No. passed F. A.
				Provincial.	Municipal.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.		
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Government ...	1	101	89	9,471	...	3,279	3,404	16,154	159 15 1	93 12 4	4	23
Aided ...	2	235	198	3,981	1,500	5,069	19,197	29,747	123 15 1	16 9 4	28	43
Total ...	3	336	287	13,452	1,500	8,348	22,601	45,901	134 9 9	39 7 2	32	66

Students have increased by 87, average attendance by 79, and the cost to Government is less by Rs. 1,890. Eighteen per cent. of the total cost of Colleges is met from fees, against 12 per cent. in the previous year, while the cost of educating each pupil and the cost to Government have been considerably reduced. These improvements are the result of increased numbers. Efficiency as tested by University Examinations has, in the Aided Colleges at any rate, kept pace with numbers; 32 students passed the B. A. Examination against 17 in the previous year, and 66 the F. A. Examination as against 45.

Jubbulpore College.

43. The following table shows the comparative statistics for the past two years :—

Year.	Number on roll on 31st March.	Average number on roll.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of attendance.	Expenditure.				Cost of educating each pupil.		Number passed B. A.	Number passed F. A.
					Provincial.	Endowments	Fees.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.		
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1892-93 ...	89	93	79	85	11,886	3,404	2,671	17,961	193 2 1	127 12 11	5	13
1893-94 ..	101	101	89	88	9,471	3,404	3,279	16,154	159 15 1	93 12 4	4	23

These figures are favourable, showing an increase in students, attendance and fees; the total expenditure and the cost to Government are considerably less than in the previous year, and the cost of educating each pupil has discreased in proportion. The F. A. results are good, 23 being successful out of 32 candidates; but the B. A. results are unsatisfactory; only 4 out of 11 passed, and no student obtained honours. This result was anticipated. In October 1893, Mr. E. D. Archibald, M. A., appointed by the Secretary of State for India, took charge of the College. The selection was not a happy one; and under Mr. Archibald, the tone and scholarship of the College were not maintained. Just after the close of the official year, Mr. Archibald was allowed to resign. Mr. R. Spence, M. A., Superintendent of the Training Institution, Nagpur, has been selected to act as Principal, pending the appointment of an officer from England. Mr. J. H. Firth, Professor of Mathematics, after a continuous service in the Department of more than 30 years, unbroken by leave or illness, retired on the 31st March. By strict attention to his duties, punctuality and industry, he had secured the respect and good-will of his pupils. By his retirement, the College loses the services of a most assiduous Professor. Proposals were made during the year to fit the Rajkumar School buildings so as to accommodate the College and High School classes and also to afford suitable boarding accommodation for 100 students. On the ground of expense, the proposals were not sanctioned. Modified proposals, reducing the accommodation to what is required for the College and Engineering classes only, are now under consideration. Henceforth, the Jubbulpore College, in accordance with the original purposes of the institution, will be a B. Course College only. The A. Course was taught for the last time in the past session. To equip the College for imparting a scientific training, considerable additions of standard works on science have been made to the library, the chemical laboratory has been thoroughly replenished, and a complete set of apparatus for physical science is daily expected from England. The staff has been strengthened by the appointment of a Professor of Science, and a Professor of Mathematics, a Cambridge graduate who took a high place in the Mathematical Tripos of 1892, has been added to the staff.

Hislop College.

44. The progress of the Hislop College is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Number on roll on 31st March.	Average number on rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of attendance.	Expenditure.				Cost of educating each pupil.		No. passed B. A.	No. passed F. A.
					Provincial	Endowments.	Fees.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.		
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.		
1892-93	94	97	81	83	3,293	9,473	1,556	14,322	153 11 9	35 0 6	10	16
1893-94	125	125	105	84	3,381	9,771	2,738	15,890	127 1 11	27 0 9	18	27

This College has made remarkable progress in the past year. The number of students has increased by 33 per cent., attendance has in an equal degree improved, and the income from fees has almost doubled, the increase being 76 per cent. In harmony with these figures, the total cost of educating each pupil and the cost to Government have considerably decreased. The results of the University Examinations, both F. A. and B. A., reflect the highest credit on the staff of the College. A Gymnasium has been provided, but the students cannot be said to take kindly to physical exercises; and in the absence of a boarding-house, it is impossible to exercise control over the lives of the students who attend the institution from the surrounding districts. The internal arrangements of the College, the discipline and management, all deserve favourable mention.

Morris College.

45. The statistics of the Morris College also show great improvement over those of the previous year:—

Year.	Number on rolls on 31st March	Average number on rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of attendance.	Expenditure.				Cost of educating each pupil.		No. passed B. A.	No. passed F. A.
					Provincial.	Endowments, &c.	Fees.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.		
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1892-93 ..	66	66	48	73	163	11,123	994	10,280	155 12 1	2 7 9	2	16
1893-94 ...	110	115	93	82	600	10,926	2,331	13,857	120 7 11	5 3 6	10	16

An increase of 66 per cent. in students is accompanied by a larger percentage of increase still in attendance, while fees have more than doubled. In consequence of increased numbers, the cost of educating each student has decreased, but the cost to Government has increased, as the small grant-in-aid of

Rs. 50 a month has been paid for the whole year. The efficiency of the instruction is evidenced by a large increase in B. A. passes. The College is now located in the Neill High School building, a more commodious and convenient situation than it previously occupied, and it is no doubt in part owing to this that so much improvement has taken place. But in addition to material improvements, the management, the instruction and discipline have established an undisputed claim to public support. Like the Hislop College, this institution is also without a hostel for students from the districts. The College Council are fully alive to the disadvantages which the want of a hostel entails, but the want of funds prevents anything being done at present.

SECTION IV.—School Education—General.

A.—Secondary Schools—(Boys).

Statistics of Secondary Schools.

46. The statistics of Secondary Schools are compared in the following table:—

Secondary Schools.	1892-93.		Passed Entrance or Middle School examination.	1893-94.		Passed Entrance or Middle School examination.
	Schools.	Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.	
High Schools.						
Government ...	5	260	83	5	246	36
Aided ...	7	324	110	6	430	76
Unaided ...	...	...	...	1	57	2
Total ...	12	584	193	12	733	114+3 Private students,
Middle Schools.						
Government ... English ...	10	1,459	117	7	1,081	104
Government ... Vernacular..	5	546	...	5	457	...
Local Fund and Municipal ... English ...	27	2,539	188	30	3,094	289
Local Fund and Municipal ... Vernacular..	146	17,862	...	160	19,714	...
Native States ... English ..	4	91	3	4	97	6
Native States ... Vernacular..	8	888	...	8	938	...
Aided ... English ...	22	1,589	142	21	1,426	226
Aided ... Vernacular..	31	1,966	...	23	1,851	...
Unaided ... English ...	2	80	3	3	155	15
Unaided ... Vernacular..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Middle Schools. English ..	65	5,758	453	65	5,853	640
Total Middle Schools. Vernacular..	190	21,262	...	196	22,960	...
Grand Total ...	267	27,604	...	273	29,546	...

This table shows the continued progress of English education, both high and middle. In High Schools there is an increase of 149 pupils and 1,793 in Middle Schools. The number of passes by the Entrance Standard is 117 against 193 in the previous year, while Middle School candidates have increased to 927 and the passes to 640. The decrease of one in aided High Schools is accounted for by the closing of the High Department of the Mission School, Seoni. The decrease of three in Government Middle Schools is compensated for by a corresponding increase in Municipal Schools, the transfer of such

institutions from Departmental to local management having been completed at the beginning of the year.

47. *Hostels.*—The provision of hostels for pupils from the district attending High and Middle Schools, has received much attention during the year, and considerable progress has been made in securing suitable accommodation. In the Northern Circle, an excellent hostel has been built at Damoh, chiefly from funds provided locally; a suitable house has been rented at Seoni (Malwa); half the cost of a large hostel for the High School, Hoshangabad, has been provided locally, partly from Municipal and District Funds and partly from subscriptions, and the second moiety has been sanctioned from Provincial Funds. In the Southern Circle, hostels are under construction at Chhindwara and Chanda; the local subscription for the latter is a very liberal one, amounting to Rs. 1,000; the purchase of the Orphanage has provided excellent boarding accommodation for the Middle School, Kamptee, and arrangements are well advanced for hostels at Seoni and Badnur. In the Eastern Circle, a hostel is under construction at Dhamtari, the accommodation at Sambalpur is being extended and improved, and the Municipal Committee of Bilaspur are taking up the question of providing a hostel for that school. But in Nimar, Narsinghpur, Mandla, Wardha and Bhandara, among less important centres of secondary education, and in Nagpur, the largest centre of Collegiate education, and in Saugor and Raipur, important centres of high education, nothing practical has yet been done. At Jubbulpore the Government College and High School are provided with boarding accommodation, and there is a small hostel attached to the Mission High School; but the Hitkarni High School is entirely without such accommodation. The present year will see something done, it is hoped, for Narsinghpur, Mandla, Wardha, Bhandara and Raipur; but it is impossible at present to find the necessary funds for a working scheme for the large number of students from the districts who attend the aided Colleges and Schools of Nagpur; and Saugor, which has derived more advantage from secondary education than any other town in the Provinces, has failed to provide, not only funds but even a site for a hostel. The importance of the subject, in a moral and sanitary point of view, cannot be overrated, and, in accordance with the policy of the Local Administration, every effort is being made, by advice and liberal grants, to induce Municipal Committees and recognised societies to provide boarding accommodation for pupils from a distance attending their schools.

List of Secondary Schools.

48. In Appendix B the statement required in paragraph 10 of the review of the Education Report for 1891-92 is given.

High School Department of the Jubbulpore College.

49. The comparative figures of the High School classes of the Jubbulpore College are shown below:—

Year.	No. on roll on 31st March 1894.	Average number on rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of attendance.	Expenditure.			Cost of educating each pupil.		Remarks.
					Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Total.	Total cost	Cost to Government.	
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	
1892-93 ...	117	147	116	79	5,146	3,074	8,220	55 14 8	35 1 0	49 matriculated.
1893-94 ...	82	90	80	88	5,110	2,162	7,272	80 12 10	56 12 5	20 „

The number of pupils has decreased from 117 to 82; attendance has increased in regularity, and the income from fees has declined by Rs. 912, owing to the decrease of pupils. The total cost has decreased. The result of the Entrance Examination gives 20 passes out of 39 candidates, 2 being in the First Division. The total number of passes is small, but compared with other High Schools in the Provinces, the result is distinctly good. Though numbers have declined continuously for two years, the classes are still as large as can be properly taught by the present staff, and with three other High Schools in Jubbulpore, one in Saugor and one in Hoshangabad, it will soon be a question for practical solution whether it is necessary for Government any longer to maintain a High School in Jubbulpore. The tone and discipline of this portion of the College have been maintained, and physical training is properly attended to.

High School, Saugor.

50. The comparative figures are as follows :—

Department.	Number on the roll.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examination.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
					Rs.	Rs.		
High School .	43	48	41	30	1,005	1,037	12	2
Middle School ...	348	354	242	275	1,438	1,653	27	50
Primary School ...	582	631	439	514	500	478	102 U.P. 73 L.P.	68 U.P. 98 L.P.
Total . .	973	1,033	722	819	2,943	3,168	...	...

This is a popular and well managed school. The High School and its branches contain 1,033 boys, an increase of 60 on the previous year, the corresponding increment in attendance being 97. Fees have also improved. The Middle Department has shown itself an excellent feeder of the High School by passing 50 boys by the Middle School standard. There are fewer Upper Primary passes as there were fewer candidates, while Lower Primary passes are greater by 25 than last year. These figures are all satisfactory. It is only when we come to Entrance passes that there is an extraordinary decline. Out of 11 candidates for matriculation, only two passed, and the four candidates for the "School Final" standard all failed. Were this school a solitary instance of failure, the result would justly be attributed to defective teaching; but, while the result must be considered very unsatisfactory, as explained in paragraph 16 (*a*), sudden alteration in the standard is more probably the cause than defective teaching, of which inspection, both by myself and the Inspector of Schools, gave no indication. This school, as a whole, is a good one; the Chief Commissioner visited it in November, 1893, and "was struck with the general neatness and good order of the class rooms, the garden and the playground." Physical training is excellent, including drill, gymnastics, country games, cricket, football and tennis. The main branch schools are overcrowded and badly accommodated, and the arrangements for a hostel by no means creditable to Saugor.

High School, Hoshangabad.

51. The statistics of this school are thus shown :—

Department.	Number on the roll.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examination.		Remarks.
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	
					Rs.	Rs.			
High School ...	44	50	36	45	882	1,062	10	5	One School Final.
Middle School ...	152	171	110	120	751	800	15	14	
Primary School ...	191	215	145	172	163	166	17	31	Upper Primary
							39	41	Lower „
Total ...	387	436	291	337	1,796	2,028	...	...	

The statistics of the school show general improvement. As in other High Schools in the Provinces, the Entrance results are unfavourable. Four out of 10 passed for Matriculation, and one out of two was successful at the "School Final" examination. In all other respects, numbers, attendance, fees, and minor standard tests, the results are favourable, those for the Middle School examination being moderate. The school is well managed, and owes much to the Local Committee and the Municipality, the President of which, Rai Bahadur Kalidas Chowdry, deserves special mention for his active interest in all that concerns the good of the institution. The new building for the High School is well advanced towards completion, and promises to be, perhaps, the most commodious building of its kind in the Provinces. Arrangements for a hostel as noted in paragraph 47 are in progress, a hired house serving the purpose at present. Physical training is very fair. Secondary education in Hoshangabad will doubtless be stimulated by the thoughtful liberality of Raja Bharat Shah of the Makrai Feudatory State, who has recently endowed this institution with Rs. 9,000, the income arising out of which is to be applied to found three Annual Scholarships of the value of Rs. 5 a month each, to be called respectively the "MacDonnell" Scholarship after the name of Sir A. P. MacDonnell, K. C. S. I., late Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces; the "Bowie" Scholarship, after the name of Colonel M. M. Bowie, Commissioner, Nerbudda Division; and the "Laurie" Scholarship after the name of Mr. L. K. Laurie, I. C. S., formerly Deputy Commissioner of Hoshangabad. The Head Master was changed during the year, Mr. Vinayak Rao having been promoted to the Superintendentship of the Male Normal School, Jubbulpore. His successor is Mr. Mahomad Khan, B. A.

High School, Raipur.

52. The statistics of this school and its ancillary branches show general improvement :—

Department.	Number on the roll.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examination.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
					Rs.	Rs.		
High School .	38	43	28	35	780	898	8	8
Middle School .	212	205	171	160	1,412	1,386	18	19
Primary School ...	507	656	319	458	418	448	53 60	42 U. P. 82 L. P.
Total ...	757	904	518	653	2,610	2,732	...	...

An increase of 147 pupils, chiefly in the Vernacular branch schools, is accompanied by an increase of 135 in average attendance, and a smaller increase of fees than might be expected. Instruction is fair, passes by the Middle and Lower Primary standards being satisfactory; Upper Primary passes have decreased, and Entrance results are stationary; 14 appeared for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University and 5 passed. This result is not good, but it is in keeping with the results of the larger institutions in Nagpur that send up candidates for the Calcutta Entrance Examination. Four appeared for the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University, of whom 3 passed, a very creditable result. This has been a transition year; in future, candidates from this school will be sent up to the Allahabad University only. Discipline, aided by good physical training, is satisfactory, and only a hostel is required to complete the external arrangements of the school.

High School, Sambalpur.

53. The following statement shows the statistics of this school for two years :—

Department.	Number on the roll.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examination.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
					Rs.	Rs.		
High School ..	18	23	15	17	369	410	4	2
Middle School ...	140	140	108	109	680	554	12	5
Primary School ...	158	179	130	147	89	95	39 27	19 U. P. 35 L. P.
Vernacular Middle School ...	91	89	67	65	65	56	...	12 U. P. 20 L. P.
Total ...	407	431	320	338	1,203	1,115	...	...

Numbers and attendance are satisfactory, but there is a decline in fees, and the results of the Matriculation and Middle School examinations are very unfavourable. This was expected; for at my visit in November last, I was surprised to find what should be a model school in the most unsatisfactory state through mismanagement and laxity of discipline. Manners, courtesy and respect for authority had not been inculcated; sanitation was disregarded, the moral and physical well-being of the boarders overlooked; and with imperfect drill and gymnastics, the tone and discipline of the school had deteriorated. The Inspector of Schools lately reported that much improvement had taken place in all these respects; but the results of the recent examinations are so bad that it is open to doubt whether Mr. V. C. Muzumdar, B. A., can be retained at the head of the institution. Mr. Muzumdar was appointed in the hope that a Head Master of the same race and language as the people would popularise the High School and increase its efficiency; and in pursuance of this policy, an Uriya graduate with honours in science was lately appointed as First Assistant. It is perhaps too soon to judge the effects of this procedure, but so far the results have not satisfied the expectations with which it was introduced.

Hitkarni Sabha High School, Jubbulpore.

54. The comparative statistics of this school are as follows:—

Department.	Number on roll.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examinations.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
					Rs.	Rs.		
High School ...	6	26	16	25	671	521	6	4
Middle School ...	204	162	172	144	762	1,019	22	25
Primary School ...	228	279	179	214	127	385	25 U. P. 41 L. P.	28 U. P. 47 L. P.
Total ...	438	467	367	383	1,560	1,925	...	...

The numbers in attendance at this institution have utterly outgrown the accommodation. Matters, in this respect, are worse now than previously, for in last rains one of the larger buildings completely collapsed. The inadequacy of the accommodation and the insanitary condition of the buildings have been commented on by inspecting officers for years. The Chief Commissioner visited the school twice during the year, and urged the necessity of improved accommodation. The managing Committee acknowledge the necessity of a new building, and subscriptions amounting to Rs. 7,000 have been promised for the purpose; but owing, it is said, to the partial failure of the *rabi* and consequent depression of trade, it is difficult to realise the money. Numbers, attendance and fees have all increased. The fee collection in the High Department of the previous year is not a correct standard for comparison, as it was abnormally increased by adjustments of arrears. The results of the minor tests are very fair, those for the Middle School examination being good. For the Entrance Examination ten candidates appeared, of whom four passed, this institution sharing the fate of others of its class. Considering the inadequate and unsuitable accommodation, the condition of the school is fairly satisfactory; but it is difficult in such class rooms to maintain discipline, especially as there is not sufficient space for drill, and physical training is only partial.

Church Mission High School, Jubbulpore.

55. The progress of this institution is shown by the following statement :—

Department.	Number on rolls.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examinations.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
					Rs.	Rs.		
High School ...	44	49	40	41	555	659	7	7
Middle School ...	115	141	96	117	560	616	10	12
Primary School ...	714	782	512	594	573	539	36 U. P. 95 L. P.	63 U. P. 83 L. P.
Total ...	873	972	648	752	1,688	1,813	...	...

The number of pupils is larger by 99 than last year, all departments adding to the increase. Attendance has improved in a greater proportion than numbers, and there is a satisfactory improvement in fees, more being paid for High Education, and less for Primary. The results of the Lower and Upper Primary examinations are good, showing improved vernacular instruction. Middle school passes have improved, and seven out of 18 succeeded in passing the Matriculation Examination—a fairly satisfactory number when compared with other High Schools. The school is well provided with appliances, but accommodation is inadequate. It is proposed to enlarge it. There is a hostel attached to the school which accommodates nine students. The Manager is fully alive to the necessity of maintaining a healthy moral tone among the students and protecting boys from the districts from the snares of city life; and, with this object in view, he proposes to increase the hostel accommodation. Government will gladly aid in this proposal. Physical training receives careful attention, a drill master having been entertained for the purpose. All inspecting officers concur in considering the school well managed. Courtesy and respect for authority are inculcated, and the Chief Commissioner when he visited the school was struck with the "intelligent and cheerful" appearance of the pupils. The Manager, as usual, is distinguished by his cordial reception of all suggestions from officers of the Department, Mr. Basu, the Head Master, following his example.

Anjuman-Islamia High School, Jubbulpore.

56. The comparative statistics are :—

Department.	Number on rolls.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examinations.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
					Rs.	Rs.		
High School ...	13	16	10	14	120	222	2	2
Middle School ...	59	58	49	48	300	308	5	8
Primary School ...	112	110	90	87	164	180	14 U. P. 33 L. P.	19 U. P. 20 L. P.
Total ...	184	184	149	149	584	710	...	...

This school has not made any decided progress during the year. The fee collection is larger, but numbers are stationary and the scholarship remains moderate. Two out of seven candidates passed for Matriculation. The Middle and Upper Primary tests show some improvement, but the Lower are decidedly worse. Still the tone of the institution remains healthy; physical exercises are encouraged, and under Khan Bahadur Ali Ahmad's management much is done to encourage education among the Mahomedans of Jubbulpore. The proposed extension of the building and the provision of a hostel are delayed owing to the failure of the Anjuman to secure an extension of their premises as a building site adjacent to the school.

Hislop High School, Nagpur.

57. The comparative statistics are as follows :—

Department.	Number on rolls.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examinations.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
					Rs.	Rs.		
High School ..	115	140	137	141	1,366	2,037	40	23
Middle School ...	135	134	92	99	541	605	7	23
Primary School ...	264	275	219	233	414	265	28 U. P. 35 L. P.	44 U. P. 46 L. P.
Total ...	514	549	448	473	2,321	2,907	...	...

There is general improvement, except in the fees of the Primary Department, and in passes by the Entrance standard. The number of pupils, average attendance, and fees have all improved. The increase in Upper and Lower Primary passes is very satisfactory, as indicating improved vernacular instruction, a fact of which the Inspector makes special mention in his report on the school. The ancillary school is thus in a position to be a feeder to the Middle School; and the improvement in Middle School passes, in turn, affords a supply of pupils for the High School. There are fewer passes by the Entrance standard than in the previous year. Out of 87 candidates only 28 passed. The result is unsatisfactory in itself and also when compared with that for the previous year. The classes are too large to be properly taught, and to this, as in the Neill High School, I attribute in part the failure; but it is more difficult for me to believe that an institution like this has suddenly declined than that the University has altered the standard for passing. The Inspector's report on this institution is favourable in all respects, except physical training. A play-ground and excellent gymnasium have been provided, but owing to "the reluctance of the pupils and probably the indifference of the masters" physical training is not good. As a whole, however, the Hislop High School has made good progress during the year, and its state reflects credit on the Manager and the Free Church Mission.

58. The progress of the Neill City High School, Nagpur, is shown by the following comparative statement :—

Neill City High School, Nagpur.

Department.	Number on rolls.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examination.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
					Rs.	Rs.		
High School ...	121	167	138	149	1,806	2,082	48	34
Middle School ...	280	237	230	207	1,136	1,483	32	54
Primary School	312	490	287	405	469	627	36 U. P. 47 I. P.	56 U. P. 65 I. P.
Total ...	713	894	655	761	3,411	4,192	...	...

There is a large increase of pupils in the Primary and High Departments, and a decline in the Middle, arising from decreased passes by the Upper Primary standard in the previous year. The increase in fees is very satisfactory, as are the results of all examinations, except Matriculation. Thirty-four passes out of 89 candidates is disappointing, and a large decrease compared with the previous year, when 48 passed. But I cannot believe that there is any such deterioration in the quality of the instruction as the results seem to indicate; and while some part of the failure may be ascribed to classes too large for proper instruction, the decline as mentioned elsewhere is no doubt mainly due to a change of standard on the part of the University. During the year, the structural alterations in the building, fitting it to accommodate both the Neill High School and the Morris College, were completed, and the Managers are now to be congratulated on possessing a commodious, well-lighted and well-ventilated school, where the work of instruction can be carried on under favourable conditions.

The increase in the number of pupils has not been accompanied by a corresponding increase in the staff; hence the classes, especially in the High School, have become large and unwieldy. Most of the masters have not qualified for teacher's certificates, and to this the Inspector attributes some laxity of discipline. He also notes that the library is a very poor one—hardly ever used by the pupils, and that physical training is partial. But notwithstanding defects of this sort, the school is in a flourishing state, well managed and generally well-taught, creditable alike to the masters and to the Honorary Secretary, Rai Bahadur Bipin Krishna Bose.

Middle Schools.

59. The statistics of Middle Schools are given in paragraph 46. The number of English Schools is stationary, and there is an increase of six in Middle Vernacular schools. In the former, pupils have increased from 5,758 to 5,853, and in the latter from 21,262 to 22,960. Raising the status of a Vernacular School from the Upper Primary to the Middle grade has not always been done with sufficient deliberation; hence the number of Middle Vernacular Schools has fluctuated. In future it is proposed to raise an Upper Primary School to the Middle grade only when the Inspector of Schools declares that such a step is advisable and that the staff and accommodation are sufficient. It would be a mistake to suppose that the 22,960 pupils in Middle Vernacular Schools are all above the Upper Primary stage of instruction. Middle Vernacular Schools contain also Primary classes, and the pupils of the latter are included in these

figures. General Table No. V shows the number of pupils in Vernacular Schools above the Upper Primary stage of instruction to be 2,764.

The readiest test for appraising the relative merits of Middle Anglo-Vernacular Schools is the result of the Middle School examination, shown in the following statement, in which the number of candidates and passes for two years is compared :—

Name of School.	1892-93.		1893-94.		Remarks.
	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number sent up.	Number passed.	
UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.					
Northern Circle.					
Middle School, Murwara	10	9	12	10	
Do. Narsinghpur	22	16	21	15	
Do. Gadarwara	14	5	15	9	
Do. Sohagpur	16	9	11	4	
Do. Hurda	20	11	20	16	
Do. Seoni-Malwa	9	7	8	7	
Do. Damoh	20	7	28	23	
Do. Hutta	11	7	12	8	
Do. Khurai	9	5	10	6	
Do. Khandwa	22	9	23	11	
Do. Burhanpur	13	8	13	7	
Rajkumar School, Jubbulpore	1	1	...	...	
Southern Circle.					
Middle School, Badnur	17	10	17	15	
Do. Kamptee	18	11	27	16	
Do. Umrer	14	9	12	11	
Do. Ramtek	6	5	12	9	
Do. Wardha	15	10	16	15	
Do. Hinganghat	10	5	12	10	
Do. Arvi	10	7	12	11	
Do. Chanda	25	21	22	21	
Do. Bhandara	42	11	26	22	
Do. Chhindwara	13	6	11	11	
Do. Seoni-Chhapara	13	10	9	7	
Do. Burha	11	10	15	12	
Do. Saoner	1	1	2	2	
Do. Khapa	2	...	4	1	
Do. Ashti	6	1	5	1	
Do. Sironcha	5	5	...	...	
Do. Katol	4	2	4	...	
Do. Warora	...	...	8	4	
Eastern Circle.					
Middle School, Bilaspur	16	7	24	19	
Do. Dhamtari	6	3	3	2	
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.					
Northern Circle.					
Middle School, Mandla	11	3	13	13	
Mission do. Hoshangabad	12	5	15	5	
R. G. Mahajani School, Jubbulpore ..	10	3	4	4	
Sadar Bazar Church Mission School, Jubbulpore ...	8	1	5	3	
Southern Circle.					
St. Francis deSales School, Native Department, Nagpur	...	...	11	8	
Sitabaldi Aided School, Nagpur ...	11	8	7	4	
Andhra Sabha do.	7	5	10	8	
Native Institution do.	18	10	31	16	
New English School, Nagpur	16	7	13	8	
Bhonsla do. do.	...	...	29	11	
Mission School, Seoni-Chhapara	...	...	4	4	
Middle do. Deoli	9	2	1	...	
Anjuman Hami ó Islam, Nagpur	5	3	...	...	

Name of School.	1892-93.		1893-94.		Remarks.
	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number sent up.	Number passed.	
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.—(Concld.)					
Eastern Circle.					
Middle School, Rajnandgaon	6	3	3	3	
Rajkumar School, Bamra	...	...	5	3	
Mission do. Raipur	2	1	4	...	

The results of the Middle School Examination in general confirm the opinion of the Inspectors of Schools, and those schools that have shown best results are generally the best managed and taught. In the Northern Circle, Damoh stands first with 23 passes, followed by Harda and Narsinghpur. The percentage of passes to candidates in Murwara and Seoni (Malwa) is also very satisfactory. These are all good schools. Khandwa and Burhanpur should have done much better. They have excellent material, but the mathematical instruction is not good. In the Southern Circle, Chanda and Bhandara show excellent results. Chanda is a better school than Bhandara, presenting a continued record of success. Wardha, Badnur, Umrer, Arvi, Chhindwara, Seoni and Burha have all done well; and Kamptee, Ramtek and Hinganghat have improved. Ashti and Katol have failed to satisfy the expectations with which they were raised to the first grade. In the Eastern Circle, Bilaspur has much improved. Of schools under private management, Mandla shows to most advantage, and the results of the St. Francis deSales School for natives, the Andhra Sabha, the Native Institution, the Mission School, Seoni, and the new English School are all fairly good.

It is impossible within the limits of this report to do more than indicate the condition and progress of these schools generally. Anglo-Vernacular Schools are everywhere popular institutions. They are attended by increasing numbers, regular attendance is easily secured, fees are paid up without difficulty, and the boys are generally anxious to learn. Discipline is generally good, and instances of grave misconduct are rare, except in so far as boys, in their anxiety to pass examinations, do not scruple to adopt unfair means to attain that end, though there were fewer discovered instances of such irregularities this year than last. Numbers tend to press on accommodation and the teaching staff; and, in not a few places, as Wardha and Bhandara, the schools are overcrowded. Generally, however, accommodation is satisfactory and appliances good. There is nothing new to record in regard to instruction: the same methods and the same studies have been pursued as in former years. The advantages of the excellent system of drill and gymnastics are apparent, to the most casual observer, in the physique of the boys, and this applies not to pupils of English Schools alone, but to all schools in which physical training is systematically followed; and it is worthy of note that those schools in which physical training is most carefully attended to, produce, one year with another, the best results, and their pupils are more healthy than the general population. A conspicuous instance of this is Chanda, where physical training is perhaps the best in the Provinces, and the pupils of which, year after year, take a high place in the Middle School Examination.

B.—Primary Education—(Boys).

60. The comparative statistics of Vernacular Primary Schools for boys are shown in the following statement:—

Primary Education.

Primary Schools for Boys only.	1892-93.												1893-94.											
	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial.	Cess.	Fees.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial.	Cess.	Fees.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Under Public Management.																				
Government ...	33	2,059	1,539	7,198	...	1,311	1,413	9,922	4 13 6	3 8 3	30	1,693	1,174	6,217	...	1,655	363	8,235	5 0 2	3 12 6
Local Fund and Municipal ...	695	48,313	31,859	18,771	97,863	20,285	17,162	1,54,081	3 4 6	0 6 5	690	50,185	33,480	26,444	87,527	21,801	19,321	1,55,093	3 2 6	0 8 7
Native States ...	118	6,964	3,722	...	5,440	492	6,048	11,980	1 12 0	...	136	7,907	4,324	...	7,400	731	7,596	15,729	1 15 10	...
Under Private Management.																				
Aided ...	805	39,029	22,704	24,996	12,716	13,146	33,420	84,280	2 7 7	0 11 8	964	49,779	30,293	47,239	13,607	22,916	30,433	1,14,195	2 7 3	1 0 3
Unaided ...	125	4,195	2,655	...	...	715	3,238	3,953	0 15 8	...	91	3,173	2,224	...	...	1,000	3,600	4,600	1 6 8	...
Total ...	1,776	100,560	62,479	50,965	1,16,019	35,951	61,281	2,64,216	2 13 1	0 8 8	1,931	112,737	71,495	79,900	1,08,534	48,103	61,315	2,97,852	2 11 10	0 11 9

The advance of Primary Vernacular Education has already been referred to in paragraph 3 (1). It remains to explain here more fully what has been done and what steps are in progress to secure the efficient instruction of the 112,737 boys, chiefly in rural schools. Omitting Middle Vernacular Schools reported on in paragraph 59, there is an increase of 155 Primary Schools. Adding to these the 283 Primary Schools for boys opened in the previous year, there were 438 buildings to be provided for. In many instances, houses have been constructed, partly from subscription and partly from a grant for each school-house of Rs. 50 out of the allotment for the extension of Primary education. In the Eastern Circle, 117 schools are without buildings of their own. I am unable to give exact figures for other Circles; but, no doubt, much remains to be done to provide accommodation. As much misunderstanding prevails regarding plans and accommodation suitable for schools of varying numbers and classes, a standard plan for general guidance, adaptable to varying circumstances, numbers and building material, has been drawn up and is now being ferrotyped. This will be a guide to local authorities and will, it is hoped, prevent wasted effort in the construction of unsuitable houses.

As explained in last year's report, the supply of competent teachers was altogether inadequate to the requirements of so large an increase of schools, and it was necessary to appoint as teachers men without certificates and, indeed, of very slender acquirements. In the past year, the same thing had to be done. The men appointed are not altogether without experience, as they have generally been monitors in Council schools. Still they are not really efficient, and their inefficiency would become more manifest, as higher classes were added to these new schools, if means were not taken to replace them by trained men. The means taken to train teachers was explained in paragraph 61 of last year's report, and is referred to in paragraphs 3 (3) and 69. As described elsewhere, this plan has not yet proved a success, but it is the only feasible one, and it is hoped that, by limiting the number of institutions to which training classes are attached, and by better supervision on the part of Deputy Inspectors, an adequate supply of fairly efficient teachers will be procured.

What has been done to provide a sufficient staff of Inspectors has already been explained in paragraph 3 (2).

Complaints had often been made that Primary Schools in rural tracts failed of their full effect, as more was attempted to be taught than the agriculturist wished or required; that school life was unduly prolonged, and the time when boys might aid their parents retarded; that books, copies, slates and fees made education expensive, and that our schools produced not only a distaste for ancestral employments but incapacity for engaging in them. The force of these objections to our system of Primary education was admitted by District Officers, District Councils and Educational officers, and it was generally agreed that a remedy should be found in simplifying the curriculum and shortening the hours of attendance. Accordingly proposals to this effect were submitted to the Chief Commissioner and have lately been sanctioned. Recognising the fact that traders, artizans and the leisured classes in considerable towns require an education of a wider kind than what is suitable for rural schools attended chiefly by agriculturists and labourers, the existing curriculum with a few alterations has been retained for Middle Vernacular Schools in towns, and a very simple curriculum drawn up for rural schools. These schools will henceforth be Upper Primary schools with four classes only. The compulsory subjects for such schools

will be (1) Reading, (2) Writing, (3) Arithmetic (slate and mental), and (4) Geography, and the optional list will be composed of (1) Grammar, (2) Object Lessons and Elementary Science, (3) Kindergarten and manual training, and (4) Drawing. The hours of attendance at school have been reduced from a total of six to three in the morning and two in the evening; pupils of the 1st and 2nd classes will be required to attend three hours in the morning only; and Committees are empowered to exempt pupils in Class III and Class IV, being the children of agriculturists, from attendance at the evening meeting. In these arrangements, the importance of sanitation and agriculture has not been overlooked. The revision of the vernacular text-books, referred to in paragraph 3 (7), will be taken advantage of to incorporate, in the 3rd and 4th Readers, the "Way to Health" and the "Agricultural Primer," thus securing the study of these subjects as part of the ordinary reading lessons. In relegating Drawing to the optional list, nothing is lost to technical education, as the present practice of teaching drawing where the master is competent to do so will be followed.

In concluding the report on Primary education, it is evident that what are now required to secure a useful education to the children who have been gathered into our Vernacular Schools are (1) school houses, (2) teachers, and (3) inspection, and it is confidently believed that the steps that have been taken will effectually secure these ends. With the available funds there will probably be a further spread of elementary schools, for which a wide field exists, especially in the Feudatory States; but it is evident that the efforts of the Department should be mainly directed to securing the efficient instruction of those who now attend.

With regard to Primary Schools, other than those lately established, the progress is generally satisfactory. In the Satpura Districts the season was exceptionally unhealthy, and in a few other districts the harvests were scanty. Still education did not retrograde. Inspectors agree in considering kindergarten instruction as better than in the previous year, and drawing has not lost any of its popularity. The number of teachers trained in agriculture is augmented by more than 60 annually, and instruction in that subject advances with the increase of competent teachers. Object teaching is not good, but a text-book has been at last provided, and improvement is hoped for. More attention is given to good handwriting and the provision of good cheap copy-books. It is difficult to prevent teachers from forgetting normal methods. They are apt to relapse into the repose of the old *guru*, who manages his school and directs its studies from a cushioned corner. But something has been done to keep teachers from forgetting the methods in which they were trained, masters' conferences being taken advantage of for this purpose. Gardens still form a special feature in our schools, and tend to make them more cheerful-looking. The centres for the Upper Primary examination are used to create a healthy emulation between school and school in drill, gymnastics and country games, and discipline is found to be best in those schools where physical training is best.

Too little attention has been given to fostering a taste for reading among the pupils of our schools. After completing the course of studies, boys not only cease to read, but, in rural tracts, have no opportunities of study if so inclined. Vernacular School libraries, where they exist at all, generally contain no books except those required by the curriculum of the school. Attention is

now being given to providing Vernacular Schools with small libraries of useful and entertaining books for the use of teachers and pupils.

61. General instruction in Primary Schools may be guaged by the results of the Upper and Lower Primary examinations, the results of which are given Circle by Circle, for two years :—

	Upper Primary Passes.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.
Northern Circle	2,461	2,481
Southern do.	2,712	2,467
Eastern do.	2,027	2,077
Total ...	7,200	7,025

	Lower Primary Passes.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.
Northern Circle	3,061	3,705
Southern do.	3,833	3,857
Eastern do.	2,872	3,354
Total ...	9,766	10,916

62. Progress in Drawing, Agriculture and Common Objects will be seen from the following table :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
Number passed in Drawing ...	... 3,122	2,773
Do. in Common Objects	... 6,137	5,044
Do. in Agriculture ...	... 5,192	5,249

63. The statement regarding Primary education, required in paragraph 10 of Chief Commissioner's Review of Education for 1891-92, will be found in Appendix C.

64. The progress of education in the Feudatory States is shown by the following statement :—

Education in Native States.

Name of State.	Area.	Population.	Schools.		Scholars.		Increase.		Decrease.	
			1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Raigarh ...	1,486	168,525	12	15	741	970	3	229	...	...
Sarangarh ...	540	83,210	18	18	1,044	1,139	...	95	...	...
Patna ...	2,399	332,197	26	27	1,515	1,603	1	88	...	...
Kalahandi ...	3,745	326,295	30	35	1,421	1,606	5	185	...	...
Kawardha ...	798	91,813	17	16	900	967	...	67	1	...
Sakti ...	138	25,374	3	5	181	311	2	130	...	...
Khairagarh ...	931	181,184	9	9	559	492	...	...	...	67
Rajnandgaon ...	871	183,866	24	20	1,953	1,546	...	...	4	407
Chhuikhadan ...	154	36,288	2	2	129	152	...	23	...	...
Total ...	11,062	1,428,752	141	147	8,443	8,786	6	343	...	...
Bamra ...	1,988	104,367	13	24	359	238	11	...	...	121
Rehrakhol ...	833	20,335	4	5	158	229	1	71	...	...
Sonpur ...	906	195,245	14	14	606	636	...	30	...	...
Kanker ...	1,429	82,379	14	13	910	925	...	15	1	...
Bastar ...	13,062	310,884	26	31	1,145	1,617	5	472	...	..
Total ...	18,218	713,210	71	87	3,178	3,645	16	467	...	...
GRAND TOTAL...	29,435	2,141,962	212	234	11,621	12,431	22	810	...	...

Raigarh-Sarangarh and Patna-Kalahandi are provided with Deputy Inspectors; Kawardha, Sakti, Khairagarh, Rajnandgaon and Chhuikhadan are still inspected by the Deputy Inspectors of the *Khalsa*. Bamra, Rehrakhol, Sonpur, Kanker and Bastar are not inspected, and the figures for these are not included in the Annual Returns. Proposals have been made for inspecting all Feudatory Schools by Deputy Inspectors specially appointed for the purpose. When this scheme is sanctioned, Government Inspectors will be strictly confined to the *Khalsa*.

The figures for the Feudatory schools show progress for all States except Rajnandgaon in which schools and scholars have decreased. A passing note may be made on the state of education in the chief States. The young Rajah of Raigarh takes much interest in education, visiting and inspecting the schools himself. Both Hindi and Uriya schools exist. Teachers are trained at Raigarh for Hindi Schools and at Padegaon for Uriya Schools. An excellent school-house was built at Raigarh during the year. In Sarangarh, owing to the interest taken in education by Mr. Krishnaji Anant, the late Superintendent of the State, much progress has been made, attendance has improved and female education has advanced, there being a good girls' school at head-quarters and 97 girls reading in boys' schools. In Patna also progress has been made. There is an English School at head-quarters and a Normal School, well housed and found, with gymnasium, garden and boarding house, and the Vernacular Schools are in fair order. Schools and scholars have increased in Kalahandi and the improvement is likely to continue, as the training school at Bhawani Patna has been successful in turning out a supply of competent vernacular teachers. The schools in Kawardha, are in fair order, and are for the present visited by the Deputy Inspector of the *Khalsa*, the State officials rendering active aid in carrying out his suggestions. In Sakti pupils have nearly doubled. Vernacular education languishes in Khairagarh, partly for want of good teachers, but also because it has too little attention, while two expensive English Schools absorb a great part of the expenditure on education. Vernacular Schools in Rajnandgaon are only in moderate order, and attendance is very irregular. At Rajnandgaon itself there is an English School and a Training School, both well housed and appointed; but the Vernacular Schools lack good houses, and furniture and apparatus are of the scantiest and worst description. Education is in a very backward state in Chhuikhadan, the two schools that exist being in very bad order. There is a High School at Bamra which has been appointed a centre for the Middle School examination; but Vernacular education in the villages is very backward, and though 11 additional schools were opened during the year, there is a decrease of 121 pupils. The need of inspection and educational advice is evident. In Rehrakhol, education is only of 4 years' standing. Something has been done to bring the idea before the people. The Raja of Sonpur takes an interest in education and has written an interesting report on the state of the schools in his State. There is an English School at head-quarters teaching up to the Middle Standard, but no pupil has yet passed. There are 13 Vernacular Schools, in which the attendance is 74 per cent. Kanker also shows improvement. Two candidates were successful in passing for teachers' certificates. Bastar, with 31 schools spread over an area of 13,062 square miles, requires an Inspector. Schools and scholars have increased, and the report of the Superintendent on the state of education is favourable. A girls' school has been opened at Jagdalpur and promises well.

Section V.—School Education—Special.

65. The following table shows the comparative statistics of Training Schools :—

	Names.	No. of students at the close of the year.		Students certified or promoted.		Average daily attendance.		Total cost.		Cost of educating each pupil.	
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Normal schools for Men.	Secondary School for teachers ...	8	11	1	8	12	8	1,541	4,718	118 8 7	524 3 9
	Nagpur ...	36	37	1	33	30	35	9,446	6,930	277 13 2	182 6 0
	Jubbulpore.	87	81	42	48	77	77	9,621	10,248	110 9 3	122 0 0
	Raipur ...	48	45	17	11	43	41	4,777	4,947	97 7 10	109 14 11
	Sambalpur	10	10	8	10	10	10	632	589	63 3 2	58 14 5
	Total ...	189	184	9	110	172	171	26,017	27,432	...	...
For Women.	Jubbulpore.	23	16	7	6	22	19	6,380	7,406	277 6 3	352 10 6
	Grand Total...	212	200	99	116	194	190	32,397	34,838	...	...

There is a decrease of 12 teachers under training, while the number who have qualified for certificates has increased by 17. The expenditure has also increased. There are three chief items of increase :—

(1) The annual increment to the pay of the Superintendent of the Training Institution, Nagpur.

(2) The cost of removing the Training Institution from the City to Takli.

(3) The expenditure necessitated by the removal of the Female Normal School, Jubbulpore, from the Civil Lines to the City.

Of these, only the first will recur.

Training Institution, Nagpur.

66. The aim of this institution is to train teachers for Anglo-Vernacular Secondary Schools, and for the Vernacular Schools of the Marathi-speaking districts of the Province. During the past year, the institution was removed from the City to the old Military Lines, Takli. This change at first met with a great deal of opposition; but after the first exhibition of discontent, the change was acquiesced in with passive expectancy, and is now regarded as—what it really is—a boon. In exchange for unsuitable class-rooms, and a dark unsavoury native house as a hostel, where discipline and sanitation were alike impossible, we have now commodious class-rooms, airy dormitories with improved furniture, and perfect boarding arrangements. The health of the pupils has improved, no doubt owing to the improved surroundings and the healthful recreations afforded by an open play-ground and excellent gymnasium; and with the supply of town water, now being laid on, the Training Institution, Nagpur, in its external arrangements will be complete. Out of 11 candidates for Teachers'

Certificates of the Collegiate and Secondary grades, 8 passed, and 33 out of 37 were successful in obtaining 3rd class certificates of the Primary grade. These results are satisfactory. The results of the examination for the Bombay School of Art were also good, 12 obtaining certificates of the first grade. A training class for teachers of English Secondary Schools was added to this institution in 1890 and a Superintendent appointed from England, in order, among other things, to train the existing staff of masters in English Schools in the Science and Art of Education, and also, eventually, to prepare men fresh from school and college for the teacher's profession. Very few of the existing staff of masters in English Schools now remain to be trained; no young men fresh from school or college have hitherto presented themselves for training; hence, unless steps were taken to provide a supply of candidates, the class for training secondary teachers would have to be closed. To remedy this state of matters, seven scholarships, one of Rs. 15 a month for graduates, two of Rs. 12 for candidates who have passed the F. A. Examination, and four for Matriculates, were lately sanctioned. It is to be regretted that no candidate has yet come forward to take advantage of these scholarships. The fact is service in Anglo-Vernacular Schools under municipal management has become so unpopular that not only are scholarships like these unsought, but to fill vacancies in these schools only the dregs of the University can be procured. Training, too, under the condition by which masters receive only half pay for the year they remain in Nagpur, without the prospect of reaping any countervailing advantage in promotion and pay on the successful completion of the prescribed course, has naturally been very unpopular. The unpopularity of service in Anglo-Vernacular Schools under Municipal Committees has been discussed in paragraph 39, and the remedy indicated; but as yet no satisfactory solution of the unpopularity of the Training Class has been discovered. The matter is still under consideration, and it is hoped a way will be found to remove this obstacle to the success of the Teachers' Secondary Training Class.

Normal School, Jubbulpore.

67. On the 31st March, there were 81 students on the roll—72 Hindus and 9 Mahomedans—as against 87 in the preceding year. The decrease is attributable to a smaller attendance of husbands of students in the Female Normal School. Of these, 57 are recruited from the Northern Circle, and 24 from the Southern. The students acquitted themselves in a very satisfactory manner at the Certificate Examination, 18 out of 21 obtaining certificates of the 2nd class, Primary grade, and 30 out of 33 certificates of the 3rd class. These results, like those for Nagpur, are satisfactory, and a great improvement on those of the previous year. Nine students obtained certificates of the first grade at the late Bombay School of Art examination. The system of study described in previous Annual Reports has been followed with success. Much attention is given to practical work, for which the model school has afforded improved opportunities during the year. Physical instruction, both drill and gymnastics, is very good, and the boarding house, in which 67 of the students reside, is well managed. Order and discipline prevail under the supervision of an assistant master and with the aid of the monitorial system. The regular attendance, averaging 77 out of 81, shows that all these arrangements have conduced to the good health of the students. There was no serious case of illness and no serious breach of discipline during the year.

68. I regret that I am unable to extend the expression of my satisfaction with the Nagpur and Jubbulpore Training Schools, to the third of these institutions. Last year's report on the Raipur Normal School was unfavourable; this year's is still more unfavourable. Forty-one appeared for the Certificate Examination, of whom only 11 passed—5 for certificates of the 2nd class, Primary grade, and 6 of the 3rd class. This result is most unsatisfactory, and indicates inefficiency and incompetency on the part of the Head Master, who, in the meantime, has been allowed to go on furlough. Last year's unfavourable returns were attributed to changes and insubordination in the staff. Chhattisgari students no doubt labour under a disadvantage in regard to the language, and sufficient care was perhaps not exercised in selecting candidates for admission; still, I attribute the failure of the school in great measure to the inefficiency of the Head Master. He has been allowed to proceed on a year's furlough; when his leave expires, the expediency of allowing him to return to his post will be considered.

Normal School, Raipur.

Notwithstanding fair discipline, good physical training, excellent opportunities for practical work, and good boarding arrangements, the Raipur Normal School has failed to attain the purpose for which it exists—the supply of a sufficient number of trained teachers for Vernacular Schools in Raipur and Bilaspur.

69. The system of training ten stipendiary students in the Bargarh and Reminda Middle Vernacular Schools, five in each, was last year very successful, the whole of the ten obtaining certificates. The Inspector of Schools considers the training received at these schools "sound and thorough." So long as it remains so, and so long as the supply of trained teachers is sufficient, a system that works so well and so cheaply will not be disturbed.

The Training of Uriya teachers.

In addition to the four agencies described above for preparing teachers, classes were established in the year under review in 102 Vernacular Middle Schools, with a view to training teachers for combined schools, a bonus of Rs. 10 being offered to the masters for each successful candidate sent up to the Certificate Examination. These classes are still in a probationary state; it is difficult to have them properly supervised, and perhaps it was too ambitious a step to open classes in so many schools at first. At the last examination for Teachers' certificates, out of 189 candidates only 40 passed. This result is not good, but the classes had not been a full session at work and naturally at a first examination there was considerable want of exact preparation and ignorance of the standard required for a pass.

70. This institution has been removed from the Civil Lines to the City, partly to secure pupils for a practising school, and also because the old premises had to be vacated to make way for a private purchaser. The Normal School now meets in a hired house in the city, which also accommodates the practising classes. A bungalow in the Civil Lines is still used as a residence for the Lady Superintendent and as a boarding-house for those women who are widows or who are unaccompanied by their husbands. The change of location has given the institution the advantage of a good practising school, as the Municipal Com-

Female Normal School, Jubbulpore.

mittee have been good enough to make over to it the flourishing Gunjipura girls' school. At the end of the year there were 16 students on the roll, since increased to 21. It is satisfactory to be able to report that a better class of candidates for training has been secured during the year than usual. They are better prepared for a course of study in the Normal School, showing that girls' schools in the districts are becoming more efficient. Six of these women are the wives of men under training in the Male Normal School, the husbands of four are in private employment, and six are widows. All are women of good caste, eight being Brahminis. They come chiefly from the Northern Circle, one being from Seoni. The Eastern Circle sends no candidates, and hence it is difficult, indeed impossible, to supply that Circle with mistresses. The institution serves the purpose for which it is intended; it furnishes an adequate number of trained mistresses for the Northern Circle and the Hindi-speaking districts of the Southern, and Chhattisgarh remains badly supplied with mistresses because candidates for training cannot be induced to attend from that Division. Nine students appeared for the certificate examination, of whom 6 passed, and 3 obtained 1st grade certificates at the last examination of the Bombay School of Art. The results are satisfactory. Those who passed for Teachers' certificates have been provided with employment. The sphere of usefulness of this institution has been extended by making it a place for giving women, who wish to be trained as Female Hospital Assistants, a sound general education. Three stipends for such students have been attached to it. At the close of the year one candidate had been selected to hold one of them, and no difficulty is anticipated in finding suitable candidates for the others.*

The general management of the institution under Miss Ross is satisfactory. The conduct of the students is reported as good, but it was necessary to dismiss the assistant mistress towards the end of the year for grave misconduct.

Agricultural School.

71. The number of students at the close of the year in the Agricultural School was 21—9 in the senior class and 12 in the junior. The annual examination was held after the close of the official year. Seven of the nine students in the senior class passed and were awarded certificates. In the junior class ten passed and two failed. Five of these had matriculated before entering the Agricultural Class, and it was found that they were much better fitted to obtain full benefit from the instruction given than those who had merely passed the Middle School standard. The Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture has, therefore, formed the opinion, in which he is supported by the Settlement Officer of Nagpur, "that it would be very advisable to limit entries in future to students who possess the knowledge of English which the Entrance Examination requires." In accordance with this opinion, efforts are being made to secure as candidates for entry those who have matriculated, or at least "failed" matriculates.

All the students who passed in 1893 have obtained remunerative employment, some in the Revenue Department and some in the Forests; and it is expected that those who lately qualified will soon be similarly employed. The course of instruction, theoretical and practical, was fully described in last year's report. The same system was followed in the past year. It may be

*A second candidate has lately been selected for training.

noted that the value of the total crop in the 7·5 acres cultivated by the students was only Rs. 80, the limited outturn being ascribed to neglect in preparing the plots for the *kharif*. Twelve students reside in the boarding house. The conduct of the students is reported to have been satisfactory. The whole cost of the school is Rs. 2,771-1-3, or if scholarships be excluded, Rs. 2,376-7-1, and the cost of educating each student Rs. 113-2-5.

The class for training school masters in Agriculture, attached to this institution, was attended by 64 students. The course of instruction extends to six months. The first batch of 33 entered in June, and the second of 31 in November; 61 passed the qualifying examination in the principles and practice of agriculture. The instruction is constantly illustrated by demonstration on the farm, and the students themselves are required to put what they learn into practice in the plots assigned to them for cultivation. Training in the Agricultural Class has not hitherto been appreciated by those who are sent to it, but by the more intelligent members of District Councils, Local Boards, and School Committees its value is more justly appraised. The conditions, indeed, under which teachers in village schools were sent for training were calculated to make the Agricultural Class unpopular; for they were separated from their families for six months, obliged to live in what to Hindustanis was a foreign and uncongenial country, and mulct of a portion, sometimes a half, of their pay, without hopes of speedy promotion on return to their duties. The arrangement lately sanctioned by which they shall receive full pay while under training will remove at least one cause of complaint against the Agricultural Class.

The Agricultural School, as a whole, under the superintendence of Mr. Joshi, seems to have been successfully managed, an opinion in which, I believe, the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture concurs.

Engineering School, Jubbulpore.

72. The Engineering School was transferred from Nagpur to Jubbulpore in 1893, located in the Government College and placed under the supervision of the Principal. At the close of the year there were 21 students on the roll, 4 in the senior class and 17 in the junior.

The annual examination was held in April, by Mr. E. Penny, C. E., assisted by Mr. Dole, M. A., L. C. E., and Mr. Durjanlal, M. A. Four candidates, appeared for Sub-Overseer's certificates, of whom three were successful. The students of the junior class were examined to test their efficiency in the curriculum of the first year and their fitness to continue their studies in the senior class; 13 were promoted. The results are creditable to Mr. K. H. Datay, B. A., L. C. E., the Superintendent.

The removal of the Engineering Class to Jubbulpore has resulted in a large supply of a better class of candidates for admission. Three of those admitted are Mahomedans, and several are matriculates. It is found that matriculates or "failed" matriculates are better fitted to understand and obtain the full benefit of the lectures than those who have merely passed the Middle standard, and it is intended to confine admission, as far as possible, to such candidates in future. With the advice of the Chief Engineer, the number of admissions to the class will be limited to 14, out of whom, after a two years' course of study,

eight or nine may be expected to pass finally as Sub-Overseers—a number, it is calculated, as large as is likely to find employment in the Provinces and adjoining States. The total cost of the Engineering School is Rs. 3,367 and the cost of educating each pupil is Rs. 153.

Law Class, Jubbulpore.

73. The Law Class, Jubbulpore, contained 43 students at the close of the year, an increase of three. Four candidates appeared for the LL. B. examination of the Allahabad University, of whom two passed. The class is self-supporting, fees, indeed, amounting to a little more than the salary of the lecturer.

Law Class, Nagpur.

74. There were 68 students in the Law Class, Nagpur, at the end of the year, an increase of 20. Five candidates appeared for the B. L. examination of the Calcutta University, of whom two passed.

The Government grant to this class is Rs. 100 a month, one half the fees being credited to Provincial Funds. The actual amount thus credited to Government inside the year was Rs. 1,035, leaving the net cost to Government Rs. 165.

Section VI.—Female Education.

75. The progress of female education is shown by the following comparative statement :—

Class of Schools.	Schools.		Scholars.		Average daily attendance.		Expenditure. Provincial.		Cess and other sources.		Total.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary Schools ...	11	13	334	494	249	375	4,416	4,804	7,642	10,178	12,058	14,982
Primary Schools.												
Government Schools, Vernacular...	7	4	308	154	184	102	1,562	917	243	...	1,805	917
Local Fund and Municipal Schools.	65	65	2,799	2,933	1,318	1,841	1,925	2,756	12,072	12,137	13,997	14,893
Native State ...	5	6	178	224	88	142	...	...	715	764	715	764
Aided ... English ...	5	5	413	410	283	301	4,962	6,226	8,167	7,868	13,129	14,094
Aided ... Vernacular ...	52	68	2,099	2,403	1,186	1,539	4,250	4,443	14,467	16,588	18,717	21,031
Unaided ... English ...	1	1	14	18	6	15	...	...	703	406	703	406
Unaided ... Vernacular ...	7	3	206	86	102	76	...	...	792	68	792	68
Total Primary Schools ...	142	147	6,017	6,228	3,167	4,016	12,699	14,342	37,159	37,831	49,858	52,173
Grand total ...	153	160	6,351	6,722	3,416	4,391	17,115	19,146	44,801	48,009	61,916	67,155

Of secondary schools, six are schools for Europeans. One is a successful Municipal school at Khurai and five are schools and orphanages conducted by the ladies of the Zenana Mission at Jubbulpore, Nagpur and Hoshangabad. These schools are well managed and successful.

As a whole, girls' schools have increased by seven. Pupils have increased from 6,351 to 6,722 (including 115 little boys who read in girls' schools), and attendance has improved in a larger proportion. To these figures have to be added 2,563 girls who read in boys' schools, raising the total number of girls under instruction to 9,170, or less than one out of every 100 females of a school-going age. Girls' education is more costly than boys', the total expenditure being Rs. 67,155, and the cost to Government Rs. 19,146. In the Northern Circle female education has improved. Attendance now averages 74 per cent., instruction is yearly getting better, as better qualified mistresses are supplied from the Normal School, and in places where a sound education is imparted, girls' schools have taken a fairly firm hold, and are regarded as much a matter of course as boys' schools. In this Circle, kindergarten instruction, singing and needle-work have all improved. In the Southern Circle, the state of female education is very backward, and the Inspector's report is discouraging. The schools at Powni and Wardha, a new school under private management at Bhandara, and the schools conducted by the Free Church Mission alone show steady progress. The schools at Burha, Mohker, the Mission School, Bhandara, the Municipal schools at Chanda, Seoni and Warora, are all in a backward state, and other schools barely maintain their ground. The hopeless tone of the Inspector's report is to be regretted. Local efforts are being constantly made to revive an interest in female education, and these efforts will not be aided if the Department seems ready to give them up as useless. In the Eastern Circle, girls' schools have advanced by opening new schools at Bilaspur and Raipur, and by an increase of the girls reading in boys' schools. Mixed schools flourish in the Eastern Circle and are encouraged by the rules for grant on the results' system, the payments for girls being double those for boys ; and it is possible that if masters of boys' schools who receive a fixed salary were allowed to augment their income by payment for passing girls under these rules, female education might be extended in other Circles.

Zenana Mission, Jubbulpore.

76. The ladies of this Society conduct nine girls' schools with 369 pupils. For one of these at Garha, a school house was lately constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,485, to which Government contributed Rs. 800. These schools are well managed and fairly successful. The ladies of this Mission also visit as many as 183 houses and instruct 222 pupils, of whom 15 learn English. This work is ably supervised by Miss Branch, who herself, indeed, takes her full share of it.

Zenana Mission, Nagpur.

77. The ladies of the Free Church Mission, besides engaging in Zenana work, conduct three girls' schools in the City of Nagpur and one at the head-quarters of the Mission. The schools are well managed and carefully supervised by Miss Small and Miss Whitton, who devote their whole time to this part of the Mission work.

Zenana Mission, Hoshangabad.

78. The ladies of this Mission manage two girls' schools and visit 39 houses. I lately saw the Orphanage and found it well conducted and carefully taught under Miss Evens, whose care for the children and devotion to them deserve special mention.

These are the largest Misssion agencies engaged in female education. Besides these, there are girls' schools and zenana work carried on at 11 other stations in these Provinces.

Section VII—A.—Europeans and Eurasians.

79. The statistics of schools for Europeans and Eurasians are shown in the following table:—

Name of School.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Total.	Average number on roll.	Average daily attendance.	Matriculated.	Middle school.	Upper Primary	Lower Primary.	Monthly grant.	Remarks.
										Rs.	
St. Francis deSales' School, Nagpur ..	250	...	250	221	214	*8	19	24	18	400	* Two passed High Standard and six matriculated.
Bishop's School, Nagpur ...	67	49	116	122	94	...	8	13	11	270	
St. Aloysius School, Jubbulpore. ..	113	...	113	98	88	...	5	10	14	175	
Convent School, Kamptee ...	13	128	141	133	103	...	4	4	9	210	
Convent School, Nagpur ..	34	116	150	145	100	...	2	5	12	175	
Do. Jubbulpore..	6	125	131	121	116	*1	4	7	13	270	* High Standard.
Christ Church Girls' School, Jubbulpore ...	...	80	80	80	68	*3	2	4	12	155	* Do.
Christ Church Boys' School, Jubbulpore ..	43	...	43	45	36	...	3	7	9	130	
Railway School, Khandwa ...	22	20	42	63	47	...	2	...	6	50	
Do. Harda ...	27	23	50	48	31	...	...	...	3	30	
Do. Bilaspur ...	9	9	18	15	12	...	...		3	25	
Do. Dongargarh.	15	12	27	23	16	...	...	...	...	25	
Loretto Convent, Saugor ...	4	19	23	22	19	...	...	...	3	...	Unaided.
Total ..	603	581	1,184	1,136	944	12	49	74	113	1,915	

The number of schools is stationary. The Orphanage, Kamptee, was closed during the year, and the Railway School, Bilaspur, brought on the list of Aided Schools. The Loretto Convent School, Saugor, is still unaided. Pupils have increased by 104—42 boys and 62 girls; and the average attendance has increased in a larger degree, the percentage being 83. The attendance at these schools is good and easily secured. This is in part attributable to the establishment within the last few years of separate Infant Schools, where instruction is made pleasant, kindergarten, action songs, musical drill, and children's games, interposed with the usual subjects of study, making school more attractive than home. Six students passed the Matriculation Examination, and six the final standard for High Schools, four being girls; and the passes by the Middle and Upper and Lower Primary standards show substantial increments. The general standard of instruction in these schools has been fully maintained, and the result of the quadrennial examination for grant held in the past year, allowing for increase in numbers, indicates considerable improvement in instruction since 1889, when the last examination for grant was held. The

total monthly grant sanctioned for these schools is Rs. 1,915—an increase of Rs. 290 on the old grant. The accommodation at Bishop's School, Nagpur, and Christ Church Schools, Jubbulpore, is insufficient, and additions to both these schools are in progress. Generally speaking, European schools have good accommodation, and appliances are sufficient and in good order. The boarding arrangements of such schools as take boarders are satisfactory. The physique of the boys is developed, and their health is improved by drill and gymnastics, which have their counterpart in calisthenics for the girls. The elder boys join the Cadet Corps of the Nagpur Volunteer Rifles, and as many as 37 qualified for the special capitation allowance granted to such cadets.

Extracts from the report of the Inspector of European Schools are given below on the more important institutions :

St. Francis deSales' School, Nagpur.

80. "Numbers have increased by 47. Attendance is good and progress satisfactory. The school house dormitories and play-ground have been described in former reports. The only addition has been the erection of a covered gymnasium. The results of the annual examination show that the school is in a thoroughly efficient condition and the teaching very thorough."

Bishop's School, Nagpur.

81. "Numbers show a slight decrease of nine pupils, but the attendance and progress have been satisfactory. The Infant Department continues in excellent order. The results of the annual examination show that the school as a whole is doing excellent work."

St. Aloysius School, Jubbulpore.

82. "Numbers show an increase of twenty-five. Attendance is good and progress fairly satisfactory. A set of Physical Science apparatus is urgently needed. The results of the annual examination show that the school has greatly improved in every respect during the year. The tone and discipline are satisfactory."

Convent School, Nagpur.

83. "Numbers have increased by eight. A separate building has been erected for the Infant Department which had completely outgrown its accommodation. Kindergarten instruction for want of sufficient apparatus was found indifferent. Calisthenics, singing and needle-work are excellently taught."

Convent School, Jubbulpore.

84. "Numbers show an increase of nine pupils. Attendance is good and progress very satisfactory. The arrangements for boarding remain as previously described. A new gallery is required for the infants, as also a covered play-ground. The Infant Department is in excellent order, and kindergarten instruction is systematically given. The results of the examination are in every respect satisfactory, and the tone and discipline of the school excellent."

Convent School, Kamptee.

85. "Numbers have increased by 13 and attendance has been fair. Boarding arrangements and accommodation are, as remarked in former years, 'excellent.' The kindergarten instruction has not been very successful. The teaching has, on the whole, been very satisfactory. Calisthenics are excellent and singing good. The tone and discipline are excellent."

Christ Church School for Girls, Jubbulpore.

86. "Numbers have declined in this school, but the instruction remains generally good. The results of the public examination are creditable. Three girls passed by the higher standard. Great improvement has been effected in singing, and calisthenics and needle-work are good. The Infant Department has been excellently managed, and drill, kindergarten and action songs are done with great spirit."

87. "Numbers have slightly increased and attendance and progress have been satisfactory. Accommodation is inadequate, but arrangements are being made to provide additional buildings. The defects in teaching pointed out at last inspection have been remedied to a great extent."

Christ Church School for Boys, Jubbulpore.

88. The Khandwa Railway School has 17 pupils less than last year, but instruction is moderately fair. The Harda School has improved. It is popular and fairly well taught. The school at Dongargarh is a small one capable of much improvement. The same remark applies to that at Bilaspur. The Loretto Convent School, Saugor, is well managed, but as it had not complied with the conditions of the Code when the annual examination was held a grant has not yet been awarded it.

Section VII-B.—Mahomedans and Aborigines.

89. Mahomedans in the Central Provinces residing chiefly in towns are not slow to take advantage of the educational facilities that are offered them. Mahomedan boys under instruction have increased from 9,167 to 9,836. Forty-one boys out of every 100 of school-going age are at school. There are 19 studying in Colleges against 10 in the previous year, and the number in Secondary schools has increased by 196; 38 are in Technical schools, 3 being students of the Engineering classes. These figures show a healthy activity in Mahomedan education, due in part to the efforts of the societies formed at Jubbulpore, Damoh and Nagpur by the better class of Mahomedans for promoting education among their co-religionists.

90. The number of aborigines at school has increased from 1,406 to 3,520, and the number of "others," chiefly low castes, according to the figures in the returns, has decreased from 7,123 to 6,580. I cannot but think there is some confusion in the classification. I do not think low caste pupils have decreased. It is almost certain they have increased by the opening of special schools and the spread of rural schools. But massing "aborigines" and "others" there is a clear gain of 1,571. The difficulty of inducing Chamars to enter our schools has been referred to in other parts of this report; and the number of this class at school in Raipur and Bilaspur, where they form so large a proportion of the population, is insignificant.

Section VII-C.—Native Chiefs.

91. On the 31st March, there were only six students on the roll of the Rajkumar School, Jubbulpore, against eight in the previous year. One of these attended the College, and has passed the F. A. Examination. All made fair progress in their respective studies. Under Mr. Firth's superintendence, the Rajkumar School was carefully managed, but with the prospect of its removal to Raipur at the end of the year, and falling numbers, the institution languished. As mentioned in paragraph 3 (12), it has now been transferred to Raipur.

The Rajkumar School, Jubbulpore.

92. The following statement gives the accounts of the Book Depôt:—

District.	Establishment.	Amount.	Total.	District.	Receipts.	Amount.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.			Rs. a. p.	Rs.
Nagpur ...	Establishment—Book Depôt ..	302 12 4		Nagpur ...	Book Depôt—Actual sums sent to Treasury were—		
	Contingencies ...	299 15 3			Cash ..	29,712 4 0	
	Purchase of books (a) ...	1,634 10 6			Treasury chalans ...	10,962 4 9	
	Books received from Press ...	125 0 0			Prizes ...	...	
	Establishment—Press ...	911 4 6			Libraries ...	...	40,674 8 9
	Contingencies ...	109 8 6					
	Purchase of paper ...	...	3,383 3 1		Press—Cash sent to Treasury ..	19 6 0	
					Cost of books lithographed and made over to Nagpur Book Depôt ...	125 0 0	
Jubbulpore ...	Establishment—Book Depôt ...	...			Treasury chalans on account of "The Central Provinces News"	1,089 4 4	1,233 10 4
	Contingencies ...	...					
	Purchase of books from Nagpur included in (a) ...	839 1 6		Jubbulpore ...	Paid into Treasury and remitted to Nagpur by Treasury chalans included in (b) ...	3,897 3 10	
					Credit given by the Curator, Nagpur ...	0 15 0	
Raipur ...	Establishment—Book Depôt ...	...					
	Contingencies ...	...					
	Purchase of books from Nagpur included in (a) ...	833 8 0					
	Nominal profit ...	...	38,525 0 0	Raipur ...	Paid into Treasury and remitted to Nagpur by Treasury chalans included in (b) ...	3,003 12 10	
	Total ...	...	41,908 3 1		Total ...		41,908 3 1

(a) These are included in Rs. 1,634-10-6 and are therefore not re-added. Many of the books were supplied from the old stock.

(b) These are included in Rs. 10,962-4-9 and are therefore not re-added.

This is the last time the Book Depôt will appear in the Annual Report as a Government institution. As noted in paragraph 3 (14), it has been sold to Munshi Nawal Kishore, C. I. E., who will carry it on in accordance with the terms of the deed of sale.

93. The Lithographic Press attached to the office of the Inspector-General of Education is occupied in printing circulars, examination papers and forms.

Section IX.—Museums and Literary Societies.

Museums.

94. The Museums at Nagpur and Raipur are not managed by the Education Department. The number of visitors to the Raipur Museum is reported to have increased from 128,500 to 238,938, an average of 650 a day.

Libraries and Literary Societies.

95. The number of Libraries and Literary Societies is 31 as against 30 in the previous year. The following are the most important :—

1. Native General Library, Nagpur.
2. Native Library, Umrer.
3. Sitabaldi Reading Room.
4. Public Library, Bhandara.
5. Native General Library, Wardha.
6. Station Library, Chhindwara.
7. Public Library, Burhanpur.
8. Hit Sabha, Saugor.
9. Teachers' Association, Hoshangabad.
10. Mahajani Sabha, Murwara.
11. Anjuman Islamia, Murwara.
12. Anjuman Islamia, Jubbulpore.
13. Morris Memorial Library, Khandwa.
14. Church Mission High School Library, Jubbulpore.

Section X.—Societies and Individuals that deserve notice.

Societies.

96. The Societies that deserve mention for good work during the year are the following :—

1. The Free Church Mission, Nagpur, and the Revd. D. Whitton, Principal, Hislop College.
2. The Society of St. Francis de Sales, Nagpur.
3. The Convents of St. Joseph, Jubbulpore, Nagpur and Kamptee.
4. Church Mission Society of Jubbulpore.
5. The Free Church Zenana Mission, Nagpur, and Miss Small, Lady Superintendent of the Free Church Girls' Schools.
6. The Zenana Mission, Jubbulpore, and Miss Branch, the Lady Superintendent of the Mission.
7. The Anjuman Islamia, Jubbulpore.
8. Hitkarni Sabha, Jubbulpore, and Rao Saheb Behari Lal, Khajanchi.

97. The Extra-Assistant Commissioners who have rendered substantial assistance to education are:—

Revenue Officers.

1. Mr. Kashinath Rao Thakur, M. A., B. L., Chanda.
2. „ Balaji Gangadhar, L. C. E., Balaghat.
3. „ Sadasheo Ganpat Rao, B. A., B. L., Seoni.
4. „ Vinayek Rao Kelkar, M. A., Chhindwara.
5. „ W. Bagley, Betul.
6. „ P. M. Greaney, Harda.
7. „ Kripa Shankar, Narsinghpur.
8. „ Raghunath Rao, F. A. E., Damoh.
9. „ Ghulam Mustafa, Bilaspur.

I have already remarked on the work of Tahsildars in paragraph 40.

98. The private persons and members of District Councils and Local Boards who have evinced great interest in education are the following :—

Private persons and members of District Councils and Local Boards.

1. The Hon'ble Gangadhar Rao Chitnavis of Nagpur.
2. Rai Bahadur Bipin Krishna Bose, M. A., B. L., Secretary to the Morris College Council, Nagpur.
3. Mr. Bhanu Das Naidu, Honorary Magistrate, Kamptee.
4. „ Chandi Prasad, Chanda.
5. The Reverend J. Jacob, Chanda.
6. Mr. Indra Shaha, Zamindar of Ambagarh Chowki.
7. Rao Saheb Ranga Rao Hari, Bhandara.
8. Rao Bahadur Yado Rao Pande, President, District Council, Bhandara.
9. Moulvi Safdar Ali, pensioned Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Bhandara.
10. Mr. Vithoba Patil of Adyal, Bhandara District.
11. „ Sheocharan Singh of Kamtha, District Bhandara.
12. „ Rajaram Patil of Sarandi, District Bhandara.
13. „ Vijrath Ali, Honorary Superintendent of Indigenous Schools, Tahsil Sakoli.
14. „ Jagoba Bhau, Zamindar of Murdara.
15. „ Vishnu Panth Akant of Powni, District Bhandara.
16. „ Kesheo Rao Bhawalkar, Manager, Hinganghat Mills.
17. „ Govind Rajaram, of Bharaswara, District Wardha.
18. „ Jagannath Ragho Deshpande of Pipri.
19. „ Venkat Rao Deshmukh of Karanja.
20. „ Raghunath Narayan of Dhanori.
21. „ Wasudeo Krishna of Dhanori.
22. „ Roshan Lal, Kamdar of Rasulabad.
23. „ Sheo Prasad Dube of Jam, Balaghat District.
24. „ Cowasji of Seoni.
25. „ Bahadur Singh of Sarekha.
26. Thakur Ujiyarsingh, Talukdar of Ghorwara.
27. Seth Khushaliram, Honorary Magistrate, Pandhurna.
28. Mr. Vishnu Pant, President, Municipal Committee, Lodhikhera.
29. „ Kesheo Rao, Mokasdar of Berdi.
30. „ Raghoba of Umreth.
31. „ Hanuman Prasad of Rohna, District Chhindwara.
32. „ Sadoba Patil, Local Board Member.
33. „ Kaliram Patil, Local Board Member.
34. Shrimant Seth Mohan Lal of Khurai.

35. Raja Rajendra Singh of Pitehra.
36. Raja Khilawan Singh of Bilehra.
37. Thakur Muhup Singh of Basari.
38. Mr. Sarju Prasad, Malguzar of Etola, Jubbulpore District.
39. Rani of Gangai, Narsinghpur.
40. Mr. Imdad Ali of Damoh.
41. „ Narbada Prasad, Mandla.
42. „ Mithu Lal, Mandla.
43. „ Shehazad Singh, Mandla.
44. „ Rai Bahadur Kalidas Chowdri, Hoshangabad.
45. „ Jaganath Prasad Misra, Hoshangabad.
46. Seth Moti Lal of Piperia, Hoshangabad.
47. Rai Bahadur Narbhai Singh Mandloi, Sohpur, Hoshangabad.
48. Mr. Taradas Bannerji, B. A., B. L., of Raipur.
49. „ Bhutnath De, M. A., B. L., of Raipur.
50. „ Nagendra Nath De, Bilaspur.
51. „ Lal Brijraj Singh, Zamindar of Khariyar.
52. „ Pitambar, Malguzar of Bhimbori, Raipur.
53. Rao Bahadur Raghoba Mahadik, Honorary Magistrate, Raipur.
54. Thakur Lal Udbad Singh of Gandai.
55. Sheikh Garib of Simga.
56. Mahomed Wazir Khan of Bilaspur.
57. Mr. Gautam Das Mahant of Seorinarain.
58. „ Lal Nrapraj Singh, Zamindar of Barpali, Sambalpur.
59. „ Shridhar, Gountia of Remenda.
60. „ Padmalochan, Gountia of Rampella.
61. „ Ramkrishna Misra, Superintendent, Kawarda State.
62. „ Krishnaji Anant, Superintendent, Sarangarh State.
63. „ Banmali Misra, Superintendent, Patna State.
64. „ Bhatak Bharti, Superintendent, Kalahandi State.
65. „ Ganpat Rao, Superintendent of Sakti.
66. Pandit Alumchand, Superintendent of Bastar.
67. Mr. Anand Rao, Superintendent of Kanker.

Inspectors of Schools and Deputy and Joint Deputy Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors.

99. I have remarked on the work of these officers in paragraphs 18 and 19.

Principals, Professors and Head Masters.

100. The Heads of Institutions, Professors and Teachers deserving of mention are the following:—

Mr. Kesheo Rao Tamhan, M. A., Principal, Morris College.
Professor Bhagirath Prasad, B. A., of the Hislop College.
Mr. Nanakchand, B. A., Head Master, High School, Saugor.
„ Mahammad Khan, B. A., Head Master, High School, Hoshangabad.
„ K. N. Basu, M. A., Head Master, Church Mission High School, Jubbulpore.
„ K. C. Bose, Head Master, Hitkarni High School, Jubbulpore.
„ Keshco Rao Joshi, B. A., Head Master, Neill City High School, Nagpur.
„ Vinayek Rao, Superintendent, Male Normal School, Jubbulpore.
Miss Ross, Lady Superintendent, Female Normal School, Jubbulpore.
Pandit Vishnu Vithal Shrikhande, late Superintendent, Male Normal School, Jubbulpore.
Mr. R. McGavin Spence, M. A., Superintendent, Training Institution, Nagpur.
„ Balwant Rao, B. A., Assistant Superintendent, Training Institution, Nagpur.
„ Ganpat Rao, Head Master, Middle School, Wardha.
„ Sheo Prasad Pande, Head Master, Middle School, Arvi.

Mr. Keshao Rao, Head Master, Middle School, Chanda.
„ Dinker Rao, Head Master, Middle School, Bhandara.
„ Maruti Rao, Head Master, Middle School, Burha.
„ Ramchandra Rao, Head Master, Middle School, Damoh.
„ Balwant Rao Chitnavis, Head Master, Middle School, Umrer.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. THOMPSON,

Offg. Inspector-General of Education,
Central Provinces.

Secretariat Press, Nagpur :—30-8-94—260.

TABLES

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Central Provinces at the end of the official year 1893-94.

(For details see General Table III.)

Area and Population				Public Institutions							Private Institutions.		Grand Total.	Percentage of	Remarks.
				University Education.		School Education, General		School Education, Special.							
Total Area in Square Miles	Number of Towns and Villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total of Public Institutions	Advanced	Elementary.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
115,936	Towns ... 58	Males ... 6,486,315	Institutions. For Males...	3	2	273	1,931	4	4	2,217	...	...	2,217	4·95 Institutions to No of Towns and Villages	
	Villages ... 44,704	Females ... 6,458,490	For Females	...	..	13	147	1	...	161	...	.	161	0·36	
	Total ... 44,762	Total ...12,944,805	Total ...	3	2	286	2,078	5	4	2,378	...	...	2,378	5·30	
			Scholars.. Males ...	336	111	29,244	110,591	184	180	140,646	...	...	140,646	14·45 Male scholars to male population of school-going age.	
			Females ...	...	...	796	8,374	16	...	9,186	...	...	9,186	0·94 Female scholars to female population of school-going age.	
			Total ...	336	111	30,040	118,965	200	180	149,832	...	...	149,832	7·71	

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

(For Details see General

	Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction.						
	University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Institutions. For Males ...	Rs. 45,901	Rs. 3,360	Rs. 2,52,371	Rs. 2,97,852	Rs. 27,432	Rs. 6,953	Rs. 6,33,869
For Females ...	.....	.....	14,982	52,173	7,406	.....	74,561
Total ...	45,901	3,360	2,67,353	3,50,025	34,838	6,953	7,08,430
2. (*a*) Percentages of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction ...	3·78	0·05	20·42	26·38	9·76	1·91	62·30
(*b*) Percentages of Local Fund Expenditure, included in columns 2—17 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction ...	...	...	25·68	57·34	...	...	83·02
(*c*) Percentages of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction ...	1·79	...	55·41	34·61	...	0·14	91·95
(*d*) Percentages of Total Expenditure in columns 2—17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction...	5·05	0·37	29·41	38·51	3·83	0·77	77·94
AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	93 11 4	1 8 11	12 13 10	3 15 5	145 14 7	79 11 0	19 10 11
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	4 7 5	.....	.....	0 9 7	1 14 6
Total Cost ...	159 15 0	31 11 2	24 14 6	5 1 4	145 14 7	80 3 6	27 10 10
Local Fund Schools. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	.....	.....	0 3 10	0 8 6	.....	.....	0 7 3
Cost to Local Funds ...	.....	.....	2 15 3	2 2 5	.....	.....	2 5 9
Total Cost ...	.....	.....	3 12 7	3 1 5	.....	.....	3 4 5
Municipal Schools. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	.....	.....	3 15 10	0 11 2	.....	.....	1 15 10
Cost to Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	5 5 3	2 11 2	.....	.....	3 11 8
Total Cost ...	.....	.....	12 14 9	3 12 2	.....	.....	7 7 2
Institutions in Native States. Cost to Native State Revenues ...	.....	.....	3 9 8	0 13 6	.....	.....	1 2 0
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	3 9 10	0 15 7	.....	.....	1 3 11
Total Cost ...	.....	.....	8 9 0	2 0 6	.....	.....	2 11 1
Aided Institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	16 9 4	.....	5 13 10	1 2 9	.....	.....	1 9 6
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	6 4 0	.....	2 1 8	0 6 4	.....	.....	0 8 10
Total Cost ...	123 14 2	.....	19 11 9	3 0 6	.....	.....	4 13 3
Unaided Institutions... Total Cost ...	.....	.....	13 1 10	1 8 1	.....	.....	2 4 0
All Institutions.. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	39 7 2	1 8 11	2 8 11	0 13 1	145 14 7	79 11 0	1 8 9
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	4 6 3	.....	3 5 1	1 3 0	.....	0 9 7	1 9 10
Total Cost ...	134 9 9	31 11 2	9 5 11	3 0 10	145 14 7	80 3 6	4 14 9

TABLE II.

in the Central Provinces for the official year 1893-94.

Table IV.)

Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction.								Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Remarks.
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
.....	25,806	76,094	26,213	47,029	10,233	6,749	1,92,124	8,25,993	
.....	.....	.....	1,324	6,735	365	.....	8,424	82,985	
.....	25,806	76,094	27,537	53,764	10,598	6,749	2,00,548	9,08,978	
.....	7·23	20·76	3·75	3·41	0·66	1·89	37·70	100·0	
.....	.....	0·04	5·84	8·92	2·18	.....	16·98	100·0	
.....	.....	.....	0·50	5·77	1·78	.....	8·05	100·0	
.....	2·84	8·37	3·03	5·91	1·16	0·75	22·06	100·0	

Returns of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the

Class of Institutions.	Public							
	Under Public							
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Arts Colleges.								
University Education. — English ...	1	101	101	89	...	...	...	...
Oriental ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training—								
Law ...	2	111	106	81	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3	212	207	170	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools.								
School Education, General. — For Boys. High Schools ...	5	246	253	207	...	...	...	...
For Boys. Middle Schools. English ...	7	1,081	1,051	826	30	3,094	2,800	2,318
For Boys. Middle Schools. Vernacular..	5	457	424	279	160	19,714	18,730	13,653
For Girls. High Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls. Middle Schools. English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls. Middle Schools. Vernacular .	...	...	...	...	1	91	86	64
Total ...	17	1,784	1,728	1,312	191	22,899	21,616	16,035
Primary Schools.								
For Boys ..	30	1,693	1,643	1,174	690	50,185	49,262	33,480
For Girls ...	4	154	156	102	65	2,933	2,817	1,841
Total ...	34	1,847	1,799	1,276	755	53,118	52,079	35,321
Schools for Special Instruction.								
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters ...	4	184	188	171	...	...	...	...
Do. Mistresses...	1	16	21	19	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art ...	1	107	87	74	...	...	...	...
Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	1	21	22	20	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...	2	52	49	47	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9	380	367	331	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ...	63	4,223	4,101	3,089	946	76,017	73,695	51,356

TABLE III.

Central Provinces for the official year 1893-94.

Institutions.

management.				Under Private management.							
Maintained by Native States.				Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.			
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	2	235	240	198	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	235	240	198	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	430	464	400	1	57	77	63
4	97	103	75	21	1,426	1,462	1,176	3	155	155	121
8	938	819	695	23	1,851	1,719	1,397	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	152	134	120	1	5	5	4
...	...	...	...	5	246	239	187	...	...	...	...
12	1,035	922	770	61	4,105	4,018	3,280	5	217	237	188
136	7,907	7,903	4,324	984	49,779	46,509	30,293	91	3,173	3,238	2,224
6	224	221	142	68	2,813	2,719	1,840	4	104	134	91
142	8,131	8,124	4,466	1,052	52,592	49,228	32,133	95	3,277	3,372	2,315
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
154	9,166	9,046	5,236	1,115	56,932	53,486	35,611	100	3,494	3,609	2,503

Returns of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the

Class of Institutions.		Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning		
				English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.
1		22	23	24	25	26
	Arts Colleges.					
University Education.	English	3	330	336	253	...
	Oriental	...	...	...	...	...
	Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training—					
	Law	2	111	111	...	...
	Medicine	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching	...	...	...	...	...
	Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5	447	447	253	...
	Secondary Schools.					
School Education, General.	For Boys ... High Schools ...	12	733	733	695	94
	For Boys ... Middle Schools. English ...	65	5,853	5,853	334	5,544
	For Boys ... Middle Schools. Vernacular ..	196	22,960	...	...	22,960
	For Girls ... High Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...
	For Girls ... Middle Schools. English ...	7	157	157	...	123
	For Girls ... Middle Schools. Vernacular ..	6	337	19	...	337
	Total ...	286	30,040	6,762	1,029	29,058
	Primary Schools.					
	For Boys	1,931	112,737	420	45	112,297
	For Girls	147	6,228	443	...	5,800
	Total ...	2,078	118,965	863	45	118,097
	Schools for Special Instruction.					
School Education, Special.	Training Schools for Masters ...	4	184	11	...	173
	Training Schools for Mistresses ...	1	16	...	...	16
	Schools of Art	1	107	...	...	...
	Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	1	21	21	...	...
	Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Schools	2	52	21	...	31
	Total ...	9	380	53	...	220
	Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction ...	2,378	149,832	8,125	1,327	147,375
Private Institutions.	1.—Advanced Teaching—					
	(*a*) Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	...	...
	(*b*) Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...
	(*c*) Any other Oriental Classic ...	...	...	...	...	...
	2.—Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly. For Boys...	...	...	...	...	...
	2.—Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly. „ Girls..	...	...	...	...	...
	3.—European and Eurasian Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards. For Boys...	...	...	...	...	...
	3.—European and Eurasian Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards. „ Girls .	...	...	...	...	...
	4.—Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards. For Boys...	...	...	...	...	...
	4.—Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards. „ Girls...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	2,378	149,832	8,125	1,327	147,375

TABLE III.—(Concld).

Central Provinces for the official year 1893-94.

Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed.					Number of girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of boys in Girls' Schools.	Remarks.
Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.			
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
2	2	314	15	3	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	1	102	4	2	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	3	416	19	5	...	...	
32	6	632	55	8	...	...	
172	54	4,903	678	46	21	...	
...	75	20,067	2,098	720	312	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
147	9	1	...	...	...	6	
...	62	265	10	...	...	25	
351	206	25,868	2,841	774	333	31	
402	301	95,784	6,948	9,295	2,230	...	
480	407	5,003	322	66	...	84	
889	708	100,787	7,270	9,361	2,230	84	
...	...	161	18	5	...	...	
...	...	16	...	...	...	...	
...	...	98	9	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	18	3	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	42	8	1	...	...	
...	1	335	38	6	...	...	
1,194	918	127,406	10,168	10,146	2,562	115	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,194	918	127,406	10,168	10,146	2,562	115	

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the

Objects of Expenditure.			Public						
			Under Public						
			Managed by Government.						
			Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1			2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education.	*Arts Colleges.*								
	English	... ..	9,471	...	...	3,279	...	3,404	16,154
	Oriental	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training—								
	Law	... ...	165	...	...	3,195	...	...	3,360
	Medicine	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agriculture	... ...	...	...	...	...		...	...
		Total ...	9,636	...	...	6,474	...	3,404	19,514
School Education, General.	*Secondary Schools.*								
	For Boys ...	High Schools ...	9,949	...	3,149	5,569	30	76	18,773
		Middle Schools. English ...	10,735	...	4,563	6,836	...	230	22,364
		Middle Schools. Vernacular ...	1,595	...	...	175	40	96	1,906
	For Girls ...	High Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Middle Schools. English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Middle Schools. Vernacular .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	22,279	...	7,712	12,580	70	402	43,043
	Primary Schools.								
	For Boys	... ...	6,217	...	...	1,655	49	314	8,235
	For Girls	... ...	917	...	...	...	...	...	917
		Total ...	7,134	...	...	1,655	49	314	9,152
School Education, Special.	*Schools for Special Instructions.*								
	Training Schools for Masters	..	27,432	...	...	...	...	...	27,432
	Training Schools for Mistresses	...	7,406	...	...	...	..	...	7,406
	Schools of Art	... ..	181	...	113	...	...	...	294
	Law Schools	. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools	... ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	3,367	...	...	...	...	...	3,367
	Industrial Schools	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Schools	... ...	3,292	...	...	...	...	...	3,292
		Total ..	41,678	...	113	...	...	...	41,791
	Buildings	... ...	6,742	...	...	...	...	...	6,742
	Furniture and apparatus (Special grants only)	..	871	...	...	...	...	...	871
		Total ..	7,613	...	...	...	...		7,613
Scholarships held in	University	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Direction	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Inspection	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Arts Colleges	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Professional Colleges	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Secondary Schools	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Primary Schools	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Special Schools other than Training Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction		...	88,340	...	7,825	20,709	119	4,120	1,21,113

TABLE IV.

Central Provinces for the official year 1893-94.

Institutions.

management.

Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							Maintained by Native States.						
Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State Revenues	Local rates or cesses levied in Native States	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
3*a*	3*b*	3*c*	3*d*	3*e*	3*f*	3	4*a*	4*b*	4*c*	4*d*	4*e*	4*f*	4
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19,412	3,139	20,582	14,446	1,424	1,592	60,546	2,317	350	...	84	...	...	2,751
7,626	44,266	9,913	9,701	121	1,271	72,898	1,008	2,985	...	195	62	896	5,146
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	564	...	...	...	564	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27,039	47,405	31,009	24,147	1,545	2,863	1,34,008	3,325	3,335	...	279	62	896	7,897
26,444	87,527	17,393	21,801	850	1,078	1,55,093	6,630	7,400	...	731	443	527	15,729
2,756	4,875	6,997	...	100	165	14,893	236	526	...	...	...	2	764
29,200	92,402	24,390	21,801	950	1,243	1,69,986	6,866	7,926	...	731	443	527	16,493
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,580	16,563	4,846	...	1,949	1,134	27,072	7,125	105	...	...	...	72	7,302
543	3,928	1,495	120	15	60	6,161	838	...	...	180	...	199	1,217
3,123	20,491	6,341	120	1,964	1,194	33,233	7,963	105	...	180	...	271	8,519
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59,362	1,60,298	61,740	46,068	4,459	5,300	3,37,227	18,154	11,366	...	1,190	505	1,694	32,909

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

Objects of Expenditure.	Public						
	Under Private						
	Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education. *Arts Colleges.*							
English	3,981	...	1,500	5,069	...	19,197	29,747
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training—							
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	3,981	...	1,500	5,069	...	19,179	29,747
School Education, General. *Secondary Schools*							
For Boys. High Schools	5,219	...	1,663	6,489	280	7,864	21,515
For Boys. Middle Schools. English ...	11,051	...	4,401	8,214	1,601	10,838	36,105
For Boys. Middle Schools. Vernacular ...	2,492	673	1,250	894	19	2,006	7,334
For Girls. High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls. Middle Schools. English ...	4,104	...	420	2,824	135	2,761	10,244
For Girls. Middle Schools. Vernacular ...	700	...	60	2	...	3,336	4,098
Total ..	23,566	673	7,794	18,423	2,035	26,805	79,296
Primary Schools.							
For Boys	47,239	13,607	3,268	22,916	5,476	21,689	1,14,195
For Girls	10,669	1,363	1,394	4,744	970	15,985	35,125
Total ...	57,908	14,970	4,662	27,660	6,446	37,674	1,49,320
School Education, Special. *Schools for Special Instruction.*							
Training Schools for Masters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for Mistresses ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	2,874	134	...	300	2,594	4,988	10,890
Furniture and apparatus (Special grants only)	917	172	...	...	295	639	2,023
Total ...	3,791	306	...	300	2,889	5,627	12,913
Scholarships held in University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Arts College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Schools other than Training Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction ...	89,246	15,949	13,956	51,452	11,370	89,303	2,71,276

TABLE IV.—(Concld.)

in the Central Provinces for the official year 1893-94.

Institutions.										
management.				Total Expenditure from—					Grand Total.	Remarks.
Unaided.										
Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.		
6a	6b	6c	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7	8
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	13,452	...	1,500	8,348	22,601	45,901	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	165	...	...	3,195	...	3,360	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	13,617	...	1,500	11,543	22,601	49,261	
859	...	145	1,004	15,168	...	4,312	12,917	8,395	41,292	
447	...	1,582	2,029	41,139	3,139	29,494	30,027	19,934	1,23,795	
...	...	...	...	11,713	44,939	11,163	10,965	8,504	87,284	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
51	25	...	76	4,104	...	420	2,875	2,921	10,320	
...	...	...	...	700	...	624	2	3,336	4,662	
1,357	25	1,727	3,109	72,884	48,078	46,515	56,786	43,090	2,67,353	
1,000	117	3,483	4,600	79,900	1,01,134	20,661	48,103	48,054	2,97,852	
306	100	68	474	14,342	6,238	8,391	5,050	18,152	52,173	
1,306	217	3,551	5,074	94,242	1,07,372	29,052	53,153	66,206	3,50,025	
...	...	...	...	27,432	...	...	...	...	27,432	
...	...	...	...	7,406	...	...	...	...	7,406	
...	...	...	...	181	...	113	...	...	294	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3,367	...	...	...	...	3,367	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3,292	...	...	...	...	3,292	
...	...	...	...	41,678	...	113	...	...	41,791	
...	...	1,758	1,758	12,196	16,697	4,842	300	19,725	53,764	
...	...	326	326	2,331	4,100	1,495	300	2,372	10,598	
...	...	2,084	2,084	14,527	20,297	6,341	600	22,097	64,362	
...	...	...	...	25,806	...	...	...	...	25,806	
...	...	...	...	74,120	76	...	...	1,898	76,094	
...	...	...	...	2,857	...	...	...	226	3,083	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	8,391	9,591	60	...	2,247	20,289	
...	...	...	...	953	1,152	368	...	169	2,642	
...	...	...	...	1,188	185	...	...	150	1,523	
...	...	...	...	6,749	...	...	...	...	6,749	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1,20,064	11,004	428	...	4,690	1,36,186	
2,663	242	7,362	10,267	3,57,012	1,87,251	83,949	1,22,082	1,58,684	9,08,978	

Return of the Stages of Instruction of pupils in Public Schools for General

Class of Schools.			Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. 1			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage. 2		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.										
For Boys ...	Government	English ..	12	1,327	246	...	246	1,081	...	1,081
		Vernacular..	5	457	...	...	...	47	...	47
	Local Fund	English ..	2	145	...	...	...	145	...	145
		Vernacular..	138	16,513	...	...	...	1,971	5	1,976
	Municipal	English ...	28	2,949	...	...	...	2,949	...	2,949
		Vernacular..	22	3,201	...	...	...	401	...	401
	Native States	English ...	4	97	...	...	...	97	...	97
		Vernacular..	8	938	...	...	...	74	1	75
	Aided	English ...	27	1,856	430	...	430	1,405	21	1,426
		Vernacular..	23	1,851	...	...	...	265	...	265
	Unaided	English ...	4	212	57	...	57	155	...	155
		Vernacular..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		273	29,546	733	...	733	8,590	27	8,617
For Girls ...	Government	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular..	1	91	...	...	...	...	15	15
	Native States	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	English ...	6	152	...	...	...	4	148	152
		Vernacular..	5	246	...	...	...	...	23	23
	Unaided	English ...	1	5	...	...	...	2	3	5
		Vernacular..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		13	494	...	...	...	6	189	195
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS ...			286	30,040	733	...	733	8,596	216	8,812
Primary Schools.										
For Boys ...	Government ...		30	1,693	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund ...		616	42,568	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...		74	7,617	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States ...		136	7,907	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...		984	49,779	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided ...		91	3,173	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		1,931	1,12,737	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls...	Government ...		4	154	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund ...		31	1,460	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...		34	1,473	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native State ...		6	224	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...		68	2,813	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided ...		4	104	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		147	6,228	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS ...			2,078	1,18,965	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...			2,364	1,49,005	733	...	733	8,596	216	8,812

TABLE V.

Education in the Central Provinces at the end of the official year 1893-94.

Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.								
			Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,327	...	1,327
54	...	54	131	...	131	225	...	225	457	...	457
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	...	145
2,108	20	2,128	5,866	76	5,942	6,283	184	6,467	16,228	285	16,513
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,949	...	2,949
415	...	415	1,183	...	1,183	1,202	...	1,202	3,201	...	3,201
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	...	97
124	3	127	365	13	378	348	10	358	911	27	938
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,835	21	1,856
254	...	254	686	...	686	726	...	726	1,851	...	1,851
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	...	212
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,955	23	2,978	8,231	89	8,320	8,784	194	8,978	29,213	333	29,546
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7	7	...	21	21	...	48	48	...	91	91
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	148	152
...	20	20	9	66	75	16	112	128	25	221	246
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	27	27	9	87	96	16	160	176	31	463	494
2,955	50	3,005	8,240	176	8,416	8,800	354	9,154	29,244	796	30,040
238	...	238	830	2	832	623	...	623	1,691	2	1,693
6,144	60	6,204	15,115	605	15,720	19,563	1,081	20,644	40,822	1,746	42,568
1,376	...	1,376	3,489	1	3,490	2,744	7	2,751	7,609	8	7,617
614	9	623	3,049	134	3,183	4,017	84	4,101	7,680	227	7,907
3,885	32	3,917	16,675	82	16,757	28,984	121	29,105	49,544	235	49,779
41	2	43	749	7	756	2,371	3	2,374	3,161	12	3,173
11,298	103	12,401	39,907	831	40,738	58,302	1,296	59,598	110,507	2,230	1,12,737
...	17	17	...	59	59	...	78	78	...	154	154
...	104	104	...	486	486	...	872	872	...	1,460	1,460
...	70	70	...	502	502	...	901	901	...	1,473	1,473
...	13	13	2	66	68	4	139	143	6	218	224
6	242	248	47	872	919	23	1,593	1,616	76	2,737	2,813
...	4	4	2	28	30	...	70	70	2	102	104
6	450	456	51	1,013	2,064	27	3,653	3,680	84	6,144	6,228
12,304	553	12,857	39,958	2,844	42,802	58,329	4,949	63,278	1,10,591	8,374	1,18,965
15,259	603	15,862	48,198	3,020	51,218	67,129	5,303	72,432	1,39,835	9,170	1,49,005

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.				
	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Arts Colleges—									
1. Master of Arts	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
2. Bachelor of Arts	1	2	...	3	11	53	...	4	68
3. B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B. Sc.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First Arts and equivalent Examination.	1	2	...	3	32	62	...	2	96
4. Previous Exmination	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental Colleges—									
Master of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honours in Sanskrit	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Do. do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
Colleges for Professional Training—									
Law	2	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	6
Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honours in Law	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Law	2	...	...	2	9	...	...		9
First L. L. B. Examination	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...
Medicine—									
M. D.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
Honours in Medicine and Surgery	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
First L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preliminary Scientific M B.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. L. M. S.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering—									
M. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
First L. C. E.	...	...	. .	..	...	.	...	...	..
Schools for General Education—									
Matriculation ... Boys	6	7	...	13	84	228	...	37	349
Matriculation ... Girls	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Upper Secondary Examination (*a*)	2	4	...	6	6	8	...	...	14
Middle School Examination ... Boys	33	17	5	55	581	290	56	127	1,054
Middle School Examination ... Girls	...	5	...	5	...	18	...	...	18
Upper Primary Examination ... Boys	926	279	18	1,223	8,360	1,698	221	26	10,305
Upper Primary Examination ... Girls	35	20	...	55	149	120	...	...	269
Lower Primary Examination ... Boys	916	392	35	1,343	11,224	2,740	346	...	14,310
Lower Primary Examination ... Girls	47	24	1	72	411	223	4	...	638
Public Service Certificate Examination ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Service Certificate Examination ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Special Instruction—									
1. Training School Examination for Masters ... Upper	1	...	..	1	11	...	...	11	22
1. Training School Examination for Masters ... Lower	51	...	6	57	341	..	82	16	439
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses ...	1	...	...	1	9		...	...	9
3. School of Art Examination ...	30	6	...	36	303	135	...	15	453
4. Examination in Engineering ...	1	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	7
5. Examination in Surveying ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Industrial School Examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Agricultural Examination	2	...	...	2	85	...	...	...	85

(*a*) Includes School Final Examination of the Allahabad University

TABLE VI.

in the Central Provinces during the official year 1893-94.

Number Passed.					Race or Creed of passed Scholars.					Remarks.
Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans & Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	
11	12	13	14	15	16*a*	16*b*	16*c*	16*d*	16*e*	17
...	...	...	4	4	...		4	...	...	
4	28	...	4	36	...	...	35	1	...	
..	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	
23	43	...	2	68	1	...	61	5	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	...	...	2	.	...	2	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	
...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
36	76	...	5	117	4	...	102	7	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	6	...	...	7	6	...	1	...		
393	221	26	36	676	35	9	573	57	2	
...	14	...	...	14	14	...	...	.	...	
5,736	1,092	75	8	6,911	58	45	6,177	453	178	
115	73	...	...	188	16	11	155	4	2	
8,435	1,973	225	...	10,633	66	34	9,175	1,033	320	
264	122	4	...	390	41	9	313	14	13	
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
8	...	...	7	15	...	1	14	...	...	
134	...	50	16	200	..	...	188	12	...	
6	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	
108	29	...	3	140	4	...	127	9	..	
7	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
80	...	...	...	80	...	...	71	9	...	

and High Standard Examination of Europeans Schools.

Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure

Objects of Expenditure.	Expenditure of Local Fund Boards										
	In Institutions managed by Local Fund Boards.										
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments & other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges—											
University Education. — English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — Oriental ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training—											
University Education. — Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — Teaching ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary.											
School Education, General. — For Boys... High Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Boys... Middle Schools. English ...	2	145	132	101	...	2,439	...	543	...	65	3,047
School Education, General. — For Boys... Middle Schools. Vernacular...	138	16,513	15,667	11,272	3,819	44,266	...	7,362	70	1,251	56,768
School Education, General. — For Girls... High Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Girls... Middle Schools. English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Girls... Middle Schools. Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	140	16,658	15,799	11,373	3,819	46,705	...	7,905	70	1,316	59,815
Primary Schools.											
School Education, General. — For Boys ...	616	42,568	41,697	27,441	21,906	87,527	103	16,203	646	895	1,27,220
School Education, General. — For Girls ...	31	1,460	1,383	953	987	4,875	...	...	...	59	5,921
Total ...	647	44,028	43,080	28,394	22,893	92,402	103	16,203	646	894	1,33,141
Schools for Special Instruction.											
Special Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Education, Special. — Training Schools for Mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Education, Special. — Schools of Arts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Education, Special. — Engineering and Surveying Schools...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Education, Special. — Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Education, Special. — Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings ...	...	...	...	...	1,484	16,563	...	...	503	731	20,811
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only.)	...	...	...	...	326	3,928	...	120	...	60	4,404
Total ...	...	...	...	...	1,810	20,491	...	120	503	791	25,212
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in.. Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in.. Professional Colleges...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in.. Secondary Schools ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Scholarships held in.. Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in.. Special Schools other than Training Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	787	60,686	58,879	39,767	28,522	1,59,598	103	24,228	1,219	3,001	2,18,171

TABLE VII.

on Public Instruction in the Central Provinces for the official year 1893-94.

ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.															
In Institution managed by				In Institutions managed by Municipal Boards.											In Institutions managed by				
The Department	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Number of Scholars on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Fund grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments & other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or Associations	Total Municipal Expenditure on Public instruction.	Total Expenditure of Local Fund and and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	1,500	1,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	1,500	1,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,149	...	1,663	4,812	4,812
...	700	...	3,139	28	2,949	2,668	2,217	19,413	20,532	700	13,903	304	2,647	57,499	4,563	...	4,401	29,496	32,635
...	...	673	44,939	22	3,201	3,063	2,381	3,807	9,913	...	2,330	51	20	16,130	...	...	1,250	11,163	56,102
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420	420	420
...	...	...	...	1	91	86	64	...	564	...	...	...	...	564	...	...	60	624	624
...	700	673	48,078	51	6,241	5,817	4,662	23,220	31,009	700	16,242	355	2,667	74,193	7,712	...	7,794	46,515	94,593
...	...	13,607	1,01,134	74	7,617	7,565	5,039	4,538	17,290	...	5,598	204	243	27,873	...	103	3,268	20,661	1,21,795
...	...	1,363	6,238	34	1,473	1,434	888	1,769	6,997	...	...	100	106	8,972	...	...	1,394	8,391	14,629
...	...	14,970	1,07,372	108	9,090	8,999	5,927	6,307	24,287	...	5,598	304	349	36,845	...	103	4,662	29,052	1,36,424
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	...	...	113	113
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	...	...	113	113
...	...	134	16,697	...	...	...	...	1,096	4,846	...	...	1,446	403	6,261	...	...	..	4,846	21,543
...	...	172	4,100	...	...	...	...	217	1,495	...	..	15	...	1,727	...	...	...	1,495	5,595
...	...	306	20,797	...	—	...	...	1,313	6,341	...	...	1,461	403	7,988	...	...	...	6,341	27,138
...	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	9,591	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	9,651
...	...	...	1,152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	368	1,520
...	...	...	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	11,004	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428	11,432
...	700	15,949	1,87,251	159	15,331	14,816	10,589	30,840	61,637	700	21,840	2,120	3,419	1,19,026	9,325	103	12,456	83,949	2,71,200

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE No. II.—(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY).

Abstract Return of Expenditure on European Institutions in the Central Provinces for the official year 1893-94.

	Total Direct Expenditure.				Total Indirect Expenditure.			Total Expenditure.	Remarks.
	University Education.	School Education, General.		Total.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Total.		
	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Institutions ... For Males	...	13,241	14,268	27,509	1,139	153	1,292	28,801	
Institutions ... For Females	...	9,866	14,500	24,366	223	6,429	6,652	31,018	
Total ..	...	23,107	28,768	51,875	1,362	6,582	7,944	59,819	
(*a*). Percentages of Provincial Expenditure (included in columns 2 to 9), to Total Provincial Expenditure on European Institutions	...	38·6	48·3	86·9	4·7	8·4	13·1	100·0	
(*b*). Do. do. to Municipal Expenditure ...	...	43·3	56·7	100·0	...	...	...	100·0	
(*c*). Do. do. to Total Expenditure ...	...	38·4	48·1	86·5	2·3	11·2	13·5	100·0	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
Average annual cost of educating each pupil—									
Aided Institutions. Cost of Provincial Revenues ...	...	31 3 1	15 8 6	19 15 10					
Aided Institutions. Cost of Municipal Funds ...	...	3 14 9.	2 0 8	2 9 3					
Total ...	...	74 0 10	35 3 3	46 3 11					

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE No. III.—(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY).

Return of European Schools and Scholars in the Central Provinces for the year 1893-94.

		Public Institutions.								Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.	Number of Scholars on 31st March learning—			Remarks.
		Under Private management.													
		Aided by the Department, Local Fund or Municipal Board.				Unaided.						English.	A Classical language.	A Vernacular language.	
		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.						
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	COLLEGES.														
	ENGLISH.														
	Secondary Schools.														
School Education, General.	For Boys ...	6	202	187	171	...	...	...	...	6	202	202	95	59	
	For Girls ...	5	142	124	112	1	5	5	4	6	147	147	...	113	
	Total ...	11	344	311	283	1	5	5	4	12	349	349	95	172	
	Primary Schools.														
	For Boys ...	6	389	385	322	1	18	15	12	7	407	407	...	...	
	For Girls ...	5	410	398	301	1	18	17	15	6	428	428	...	...	
	Total ...	11	799	783	623	2	36	32	27	13	835	835	...	...	
TOTAL OF SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ...		22	1,143	1,094	906	3	41	37	31	25	1,184	1,184	95	172	90 girls in boys' schools. 84 boys in girls' schools.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.)

Return of expenditure on European Institutions in the Central Provinces for the official year 1893-94.

Object of Expenditure.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE FROM—				GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.															
	Aided by the Department.						Unaided.									
	Provincial Revenues.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.		
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2	3a	3b	3c	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Secondary Schools, English—																
For Boys	5,746	800	2,879	871	2,945	13,241	...	...	..	...	5,746	800	2,879	3,816	13,241	
For Girls	3,954	420	2,824	135	2,457	9,790	51	25	...	76	3,954	420	2,875	2,617	9,866	
Total ...	9,700	1,220	5,703	1,006	5,402	23,031	51	25	...	76	9,700	1,220	5,754	6,433	23,107	
Primary Schools, English—																
For Boys	5,937	1,000	2,730	1,067	2,736	13,470	264	24	510	798	5,937	1,000	2,994	4,337	14,268	
For Girls	6,226	600	4,601	109	2,558	14,094	306	100	...	406	6,226	600	4,907	2,767	14,500	
Total ...	12,163	1,600	7,331	1,176	5,294	27,564	570	124	510	1,204	12,163	1,600	7,901	7,104	28,768	
Scholarships in Secondary Schools.	512	...	...	...	70	582	...	...	...	...	512	...	...	70	582	
Do. Primary do. ...	680	...	...	...	100	780	...	...	...	...	680	...	...	100	780	
Buildings	2,100	...	...	875	3,607	6,582	...	...	...	...	2,100	...	...	4,482	6,582	
Total ..	3,292	...	...	875	3,777	7,944	...	...	...	...	3,292	...	...	4,652	7,944	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS ...	25,155	2,820	13,034	3,057	14,473	58,539	621	149	510	1,280	25,155	2,820	13,655	18,189	59,819	

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE No. V.—(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY).

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the Europeans Schools of the Central Provinces for the official year 1893-94.

Class of Schools.	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			Upper Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage. Reading printed books			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage. Not reading printed books			Total.		
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																				
For Boys ... Aided ..	6	202	32	...	32	149	21	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	21	202
For Boys ... Unaided ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	6	202	32	...	32	149	21	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	21	202
For Girls ... Aided ..	5	142	...	...	...	4	138	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	138	142
For Girls ... Unaided ..	1	5	...	...	..	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
Total ...	6	147	...	...	...	6	141	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	141	147
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS ..	12	349	32	...	32	155	162	317	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	187	162	349
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																				
For Boys ... Aided ...	6	389	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	17	124	197	31	228	25	12	57	329	60	389
For Boys ... Unaided ...	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	7	7	14	...	...	...	9	9	18
Total ...	7	407	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	19	128	204	38	242	25	12	37	338	69	407
For Boys .. Aided ..	5	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	80	86	47	196	243	23	58	81	76	334	410
For Boys .. Unaided ...	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	2	12	14	...	...	...	2	16	18
Total ..	6	428	...	...	..	...	...	...	6	84	90	49	208	257	23	58	81	78	350	428
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS ...	13	835	...	...	...	..	...	...	115	103	218	253	246	499	48	70	118	416	419	835
GRAND TOTAL ...	25	1,184	32	...	32	155	162	317	115	103	218	253	246	499	48	70	118	603	581	1,184

NOTE.—The number of girls shown in this table should correspond with the number returned under Primary and Secondary Schools in Form No. III. Mixed schools should be entered as Boys' schools or Girls' schools, according as the number of boys or of girls is greater.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

Work of Deputy and Joint Deputy Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Schools in the Central Provinces for the official year 1893-94.

District.	Deputy and Joint and Sub-Inspectors.	Salary.	Number of days on tour.	Number of days at head-quarters.	Area of the district in square miles.	Miles travelled. By road.	Miles travelled. By rail.	Number of Inspections.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p							
Nagpur ...	Mr. Nago Yado Rao, Deputy Inspector ...	125 0 0	196	169	3,843	2,110	60	247	
	„ Babu Rao, Joint Deputy Inspector ...	50 0 0	35	10		338	...	24	Joined on 14th February 1894.
Bhandara ...	„ Gopal Sitaram, Deputy Inspector ..	80 0 0	217	145	3,968	1,669	721	303	3 days' casual leave.
	„ Sheoram Dadaji, Joint Deputy Inspector ...	50 0 0	58	10		362	24	67	Joined on 23rd January 1894.
Chanda ...	„ Sadasheo Rao, Deputy Inspector ...	150 0 0	16	50	10,749	82	14	6	6 days' casual leave.
	„ Sakharam Maroti, B. A., Offg. Deputy Inspector...	65 8 0	233	57		1,718	56	159	3 do. do.
Wardha ...	„ Sakharam Maroti, B. A., Offg. Deputy Inspector...	65 8 0	15	36	2,428	116	126	10	
	„ Sadasheo Rao, Deputy Inspector ...	150 0 0	222	62		1,531	612	229	
Balaghat ...	„ Gopal Permanand, Offg. Deputy Inspector ...	76 3 2	214	83	3,139	1,789	...	199	38 days on leave.
	„ Balaji Ramchandra, Acting Deputy Inspector ...	60 0 0	12	18		63	...	17	
Seoni ...	„ Jeorakhan Lal, Deputy Inspector ...	125 0 0	278	87	3,198	2,602	...	278	
Chhindwara ...	„ Govind Ramchundra, Deputy Inspector ...	80 0 0	205	152	4,630	1,701	...	146	8 days on casual leave.
Betul ...	„ Kedarnath, Deputy Inspector ...	150 0 0	21	40	3,824	285	...	26	
	„ Gadadhar Prasad Singh, Deputy Inspector ...	100 0 0	224	80		1,653	...	199	

APPENDIX A.—(Contd.)

District.	Deputy and Joint and Sub-Inspectors.	Salary.	Number of days on tour.	Number of days at head-quarters.	Area of the district in square miles.	Miles travelled.		Number of Inspections.	Remarks.
						By road.	By rail.		
		Rs. a. p.							
Sironcha ...	Mr. C. D. Rangbhashiam ...	*50 0 0	104	163	...	1,009	...	72	* Annually.
	„ P. Krishnayah ...	*50 0 0	24	74		316	...	28	*Do.
Nimar ...	„ Govind Raghunath, Deputy Inspector ...	200 0 0	269	91	3,357	1,729	1,951	380	5 days on casual leave.
Jubbulpore ...	„ Jayadeo Rao, Deputy Inspector ...	125 0 0	234	124	3,948	2,009	2,684	322	7 days on casual leave.
	„ Shiwaji Bhawani Sinh, Joint Deputy Inspector...	50 0 0	37	9		326	301	41	Joined on 14th February 1894.
Damoh ...	„ Rahmet Ali, Deputy Inspector ...	100 0 0	263	102	2,831	2,259	...	276	
Hoshangabad ...	„ Gadadhar Prasad Singh, Deputy Inspector ...	100 0 0	18	35	4,594	102	80	24	
	„ Gopal Kashinath, Offg. Deputy Inspector ...	65 8 0	47	42		299	769	79	
	„ Kedarnath, Deputy Inspector ...	150 0 0	168	55		1,163	1,625	198	
	„ Vilayet Hussen, Sub-Inspector ...	30 0 0	31	...		135	66	15	Joined on 21st February 1894.
Mandla ...	„ Lal Mohamad, Deputy Inspector ...	100 0 0	275	90	5,056	2,096	...	171	
Saugor ...	„ Hira Lal, Deputy Inspector ...	80 0 0	258	101	4,007	2,352	773	345	6 days on casual leave.
Narsinghpur ...	„ Abdul Hadi, Offg. Deputy Inspector ...	65 8 0	58	3	1,916	329	294	80	
	„ Behari Lal, Deputy Inspector ...	100 0 0	168	67		1,394	1,069	190	61 days on leave.
	„ Kripa Shanker, Deputy Inspector ...	200 0 0	64	5		284	49	54	Returned from leave on 22nd January 1894.

Raipur ...	„	A. R. Bumbawala, Offg. Deputy Inspector	...	80 0 0	180	124	11,724	1,756	447	193	
	„	Behari Lal, Deputy Inspector	...	100 0 0	51	10		396	63	49	
	„	Jeylal, Joint Deputy Inspector	...	60 0 0	303	62		1,984	17	284	
	„	Sadasheo Rao, Sub-Inspector	...	30 0 0	...	1		...	...	...	Joined on 30th March 1894 (after noon).
	„	Baji Rao, Sub-Inspector	...	30 0 0	3	1		61	...	6	Do. 27th do.
Bilaspur ...	„	Ganpat Lal, Deputy Inspector	...	80 0 0	163	140	8,341	1,040	1,206	175	62 days on leave.
	„	Madho Rao, Offg. Deputy Inspector	...	70 0 0	50	12		439	26	61	
	„	Munna Lal, B. A., Joint Deputy Inspector	...	50 0 0	50	4		401	...	68	Joined on 6th February 1894.
Sambalpur ...	„	Trilochan Misra, Deputy Inspector	...	80 0 0	220	145	4,948	1,216	124	231	
Patna and Kalahandi.	„	Ganpat Ramchundra, Deputy Inspector	...	70 0 0	230	104	6,144	2,324	...	204	31 days on leave.
	„	Shri Ram Malik, Deputy Inspector	...	...	19	12		...	...	23	
Sarangarh ...	„	Madho Rao, Deputy Inspector	...	70 0 0	207	89	2,026	964	304	101	
	„	Hanuman Prasad, Deputy Inspector	...	70 0 0	64	5		435	27	63	

APPENDIX B.

List of High and Middle Schools in the Central Provinces.

Circle.	District.	Name of School.	No. of pupils.	Passes.			
				Matriculation.	Middle School.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.
NORTHERN CIRCLE.	Jubbulpore ...	Collegiate High School ...	82	20	...	...	...
		Rajkumar School	3	...	...	...	...
		1st Grade Middle School, Murwara ...	96	...	10	...	...
		Hitkarni Sabha High School ...	188	4	25	...	...
		Anjuman Islamia High School ...	74	2	8	...	...
		Church Mission High School ...	190	7	12	...	...
		Sadar Bazar Church Mission School ...	36	..	3	...	...
		R. G. Mahajani Vidyalaya ...	49	...	4	...	...
		17 Vernacular Middle Schools ...	1,846	...	..	176	172
	Saugor ...	High School, Saugor	402	2	50	...	...
		2nd Grade Middle School, Khurai ..	45	...	6	...	...
		14 Vernacular Middle Schools ...	1,606	...	...	164	166
	Hoshangabad ...	High School, Hoshangabad ...	221	4	14	...	...
		1st Grade Middle School, Harda ..	163	...	16	...	...
		Do. do. Seoni ...	95	...	7	...	...
		2nd Grade do. Sohagpur ...	91	...	4	...	...
		11 Vernacular Middle Schools ...	941	...	...	68	100
	Damoh ...	1st Grade Middle School, Damoh ...	154	...	23	...	...
		2nd Grade do. Hatta ...	61	...	8	...	...
		9 Vernacular Middle Schools ...	674	...	...	48	60
	Narsinghpur ...	1st Grade Middle School, Narsinghpur ...	138	...	15	...	...
		Do. do. Gadarwara ...	114	...	9	...	...
		15 Vernacular Middle Schools ...	1,686	...	...	160	185
	Nimar ...	1st Grade Middle School, Khandwa ...	203	...	11	...	...
		Do. do. Burhanpur ...	134	...	7	...	...
		6 Vernacular Middle Schools ...	658	...	...	39	54
	Mandla ...	Jagannath 1st Grade Middle School ...	95	...	13	...	...
		4 Vernacular Middle Schools ...	423	...	...	46	40

APPENDIX B.—(Contd.)

Circle.	District.	Name of School.	No. of pupils.	Passes.			
				Matriculation.	Middle School.	Upper Primary	Lower Primary.
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.	Nagpur ...	Free Church Institution ...	274	23	23	...	...
		Neill City High School ...	404	34	54	...	...
		Raja Raghoji High School ...	57	2	...	...	...
		1st Grade Middle School, Kamptee ...	181	...	16	...	...
		Do. do. Ramtek ...	97	...	9	...	...
		Do. do. Umrer ...	119	...	11	...	...
		2nd Grade do. Kalmeshwar ...	26	...	...	...	...
		Do. do. Khapa	39	...	1	...	...
		Do. do. Saoner ...	47	...	2	...	...
		1st Grade Middle School, Katol ...	53	...	...	...	...
		New English School, Nagpur ...	55	...	8	...	...
		Native Institution do. ...	81	...	16	...	...
		Andra Sabha School do. ...	57	...	8	...	...
		Sitabaldi Aided do. do. ...	79	...	4	...	...
		Roman Catholic Boys' School Nagpur ...	12	...	8	...	...
		Catholic Mission School, Kamptee ...	23	...	..	...	...
		Anjuman Hami-e-Islam, Nagpur ...	29	...	...	...	...
		Bhonsla Middle School do. ...	71	...	11	...	...
		Orphanage Girls' School do. ...	10	...	...	...	...
		32 Vernacular Middle Schools ...	3,372	...	...	191	347
	Bhandara ...	1st Grade Middle School, Bhandara ...	176		22	...	...
		8 Vernacular Middle Schools ..	1,308	...	...	96	107
	Wardha ...	1st Grade Middle School, Wardha ...	160	...	15	...	..
		Do. do. Hinganghat ...	107	...	10	...	...
		Do. do. Arvi ...	101	...	11	...	...
		Do. do. Ashti ...	92	...	1	...	...
		Do. do. Deoli ...	15	...	...	...	...
		9 Vernacular Middle Schools ...	1,088	...	...	77	116

APPENDIX B.—(Concld.)

Circle.	District.	Name of School.	No. of pupils.	Passed.			
				Matriculation.	Middle School.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.—(Contd.)	Balaghat ...	1st Grade Middle School, Burha ..	98	...	12	..	...
		5 Vernacular Middle Schools ...	576	...	...	34	37
	Chanda ...	1st Grade Middle School, Chanda ...	136	...	21	...	...
		Do. do. Warora ...	75	...	4	...	...
		2nd Grade do. Sironcha ...	27	...	...	...	...
		10 Vernacular Middle Schools ..	1,348	...	...	72	158
	Seoni ...	1st Grade Middle School, Seoni ...	82	...	7	...	...
		Mission School, Seoni ...	42	...	4	...	...
		4 Vernacular Middle Schools ...	425	...	...	29	41
	Chhindwara ...	1st Grade Middle School, Chhindwara ...	106	...	11	...	...
		8 Vernacular Middle Schools ...	957	...	...	91	97
	Betul ...	1st Grade Middle School, Badnur ...	113	..	15	...	...
		5 Vernacular Middle Schools ...	592	...	...	60	82
EASTERN CIRCLE.	Raipur ...	High School, Raipur ...	248	8	15	...	...
		2nd Grade Middle School, Dhamtari ...	48	...	2	...	...
		Mission School, Raipur ..	35	...	...	...	...
		Middle School, Raj-Nandgaon ..	48	...	3	...	...
		Do. Dongargarh ...	10	...	...	...	...
		Do. Khairagarh ...	13	...	...	...	...
		20 Vernacular Middle Schools ...	2,887	...	...	213	274
	Sambalpur ...	High School, Sambalpur ..	163	2	5	...	...
		2nd Grade Middle School, Bolangir ...	26	...	...	...	...
		15 Vernacular Middle Schools ...	1,521	...	...	146	197
	Bilaspur ...	1st Grade Middle School, Bilaspur ...	125	...	19	...	...
		10 Vernacular Middle Schools ...	1,307	...	...	120	137

Appendix C.

List of Primary Schools for Boys and Girls in the Central Provinces for the year 1893-94.

Circle.	District.	Kind of school.	Departmental.				Board.				Aided.				Unaided.				Feudatory.				Remarks.
			Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.	Nagpur ...	Boys ...	4	256	53	56	51	3,372	247	440	66	4,293	203	279	9	556	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
		Girls ...	...	...	...	...	3	153	7	1	8	420	...	8	1	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bhandara ...	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	39	2,813	229	288	78	2,964	54	139	43	1,752	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 schools opened newly.
		Girls ...	1	65	2	5	1	28	...	...	8	303	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chanda ...	Boys ...	14	743	14	53	28	2,069	126	299	70	2,457	1	44	5	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 do.
		Girls ...	1	23	...	...	2	78	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Wardha ...	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	48	3,152	241	307	40	1,129	5	39	18	354	1	...	...	...	...	...	9 do.
		Girls ...	...	...	...	...	2	82	...	4	2	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Balaghat ...	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	24	1,657	175	245	28	1,377	7	38	4	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 do.
		Girls ..	...	...	...	...	2	67	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Betul ...	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	19	1,095	122	159	43	1,815	90	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
		Girls ...	...	...	...	...	1	33	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Appendix C.—(Contd.)

Circle.	District.	Kind of school.	Departmental.				Board.				Aided.				Unaided.				Predatory.				Remarks.
			Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.—(Concld.)	Seoni ...	Boys ...	...	.	...	...	24	1,562	129	132	19	1,194	12	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 schools opened newly.
		Girls ...	...	...	...	...	5	249	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chhindwara ...	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	18	1,087	83	131	12	403	8	18	....	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.....
		Girls ...	...	...	...	...	1	31	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	
NORTHERN CIRCLE.	Jubbulpore ...	Boys ...	2	80	7	7	45	3,409	287	361	76	4,346	123	233	7	405	8	12	...	...	...	...	11 schools opened newly.
		Girls ..	1	16	...	...	6	207	...	14	13	608	4	13	1	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mandla ...	Boys ..	11	617	46	78	...	...	...	...	37	1,466	3	28	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	22 do.
		Girls ...	1	50	1	2	...	...	...	...	8	134	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Damoh ...	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	29	1,758	120	163	38	1,629	30	48	2	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 do.
		Girls ...	...	...	...	..	4	167	7	13	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Saugor ...	Boys ...	1	137	17	14	38	2,592	201	329	44	4,663	21	99	3	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 do.
		Girls ...	...	...	...	...	16	778	32	60	8	274	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

EASTERN CIRCLE.	Narsinghpur ..	Boys	...	...	...	...	...	40	2,683	220	282	43	1,876	32	98	1	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	do.
		Girls	...	...	...	...	...	9	421	12	40	1	28	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...		
	Hoshangabad ...	Boys	...	1	60	3	7	59	3,419	376	519	48	1,766	11	108	4	235	12	32	...	...	.	...	19	do.
		Girls	...	...	...	...	...	5	127	...	8	2	54	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Nimar ...	Boys	...	...	...	...	...	35	2,475	205	287	55	2,008	...	57	20	376	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	do.
		Girls	...	...	...	...	...	2	101	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Raipur ..	Boys	...	...	...	...	...	112	10,898	590	903	65	5,636	19	40	9	569	...	...	30	2,207	14	44	7	do.
		Girls	.	...	...	...	...	2	106	8	9	2	83	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	44	...	4		
	Bilaspur ...	Boys	...	...	...	..	...	47	4,160	223	337	88	6,163	32	190	...	...	...	...	19	1,100	21	79	32	do.
		Girls	...	...	...	...	...	3	172	11	14	4	217	12	11	...	...	...	...	1	31	...	...		
	Sambalpur ...	Boys	..	...	...	...	...	31	1,784	153	273	93	5,255	289	426	8	370	...	25	79	4,230	184	330	11	do.
		Girls	...	...	...	...	...	5	226	20	31	4	204	17	21	...	...	...	...	3	124	3	5		